

Biggest social security reform in 40 years saves cash on benefits

## Fowler faces storm over Serps abolition

By David Hencke and James Naughtie

The Government is to phase out the state earnings-related pension scheme and to make substantial cuts in housing benefit in the biggest reform of social security for more than 40 years.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, told the Commons yesterday that the changes, which encompass a revolution in benefit payments and herald increased means-testing for millions, were necessary to simplify a social security system which was in danger of breakdown.

He delivered his statement in a low-key performance which pleased Conservative MPs, refused to be drawn in

Leader comment, page 10; Details, page 3; Parliament, page 4; Hugo Young, page 21

The Commons or at a later

press conference on the precise savings expected by ministers or on future benefit levels for claimants.

Labour's social services spokesman, Mr Michael Meacher, said the statement marked a black day for Britain and declared: "This government has trebled unemployment and with these cuts it is now gratuitously twisting the knife in its victims."

Later, Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said the consultative document produced after Mr Fowler's reviews was "an offence against decency and common sense."

A future Labour government would restore the state earnings-related benefit.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said the reviews showed no vision and instead had dug a hole in the poverty line through which thousands of the most vulnerable would fall.

Immediate widespread reac-



Norman Fowler... low key performance



Michael Meacher... twisting the knife

tion outside parliament included the TUC pledging to fight the ending of Serps and the Child Poverty Action Group and Shac, the housing aid centre, writing off Mr Fowler's green paper as far less significant than expected.

Mr Fowler, in a dogged but confident performance, argued that his plans, which will form the basis of an autumn white paper and subsequent legislation next session, signalled a new partnership between the state and the individual — "twin pillars" which would prove the foundation of a social security system into the next century.

The outline of the reformed welfare state, which is expected to mean a pruning of at least 1 billion off the present £60 billion annual social security budget. A new social fund — replacing dozens of single payments and allowances — will supply payments, depending largely on means tests.

The supplementary benefit system is to be replaced by a new form of income supplement aimed at helping families and children at the expense of single people (with the exception of groups like the disabled and pensioners).

Mr Fowler made much of his intention to ensure that

those in low-paid work could not be better off on benefit — an aim appreciated by Tory MPs. This is highlighted in the proposed reform of housing benefit which allows, for the first time, a 100 per cent rent supplement for the low-paid as well as the unemployed.

But one of the most controversial proposals — denounced by Opposition spokesmen — is the plan to compel all those in receipt of housing benefit, including the unemployed, to pay a proportion of rates bills.

The suggested level is 20 per cent but this appears open for negotiation before the white paper is drawn up. Such a plan could mean a bill for families ranging from £142 a year in central London to £25 in rural areas.

The main row, however, will develop over the abolition of Serps. When Mr Fowler announced his reviews in 1983, he said: "My aim is setting up an inquiry is not, to call into question the fundamental pensions structure that was established in the 1970s with all-party agreement, and to which I was a party."

Yesterday, that pledge was brushed aside, though, strangely, no Labour MP challenged Mr Fowler directly about his former commitment

to the preservation of the scheme. The strongest moment at the few hours could have come when Mr Michael Foot, the former Labour Leader, asked when in the last general election the Conservatives had told the nation about the review. Mr Fowler avoided the challenge — with surprisingly little protest from the Opposition benches — and merely referred to the decision to introduce reform well after the election.

He announced that Serps was to be phased out, although men over the age of 50 and women over 45 will receive their full pension. Mr Meacher said Serps was "the central arch of the welfare state" and its abolition, however phased, was a betrayal of pledges given during the election campaign.

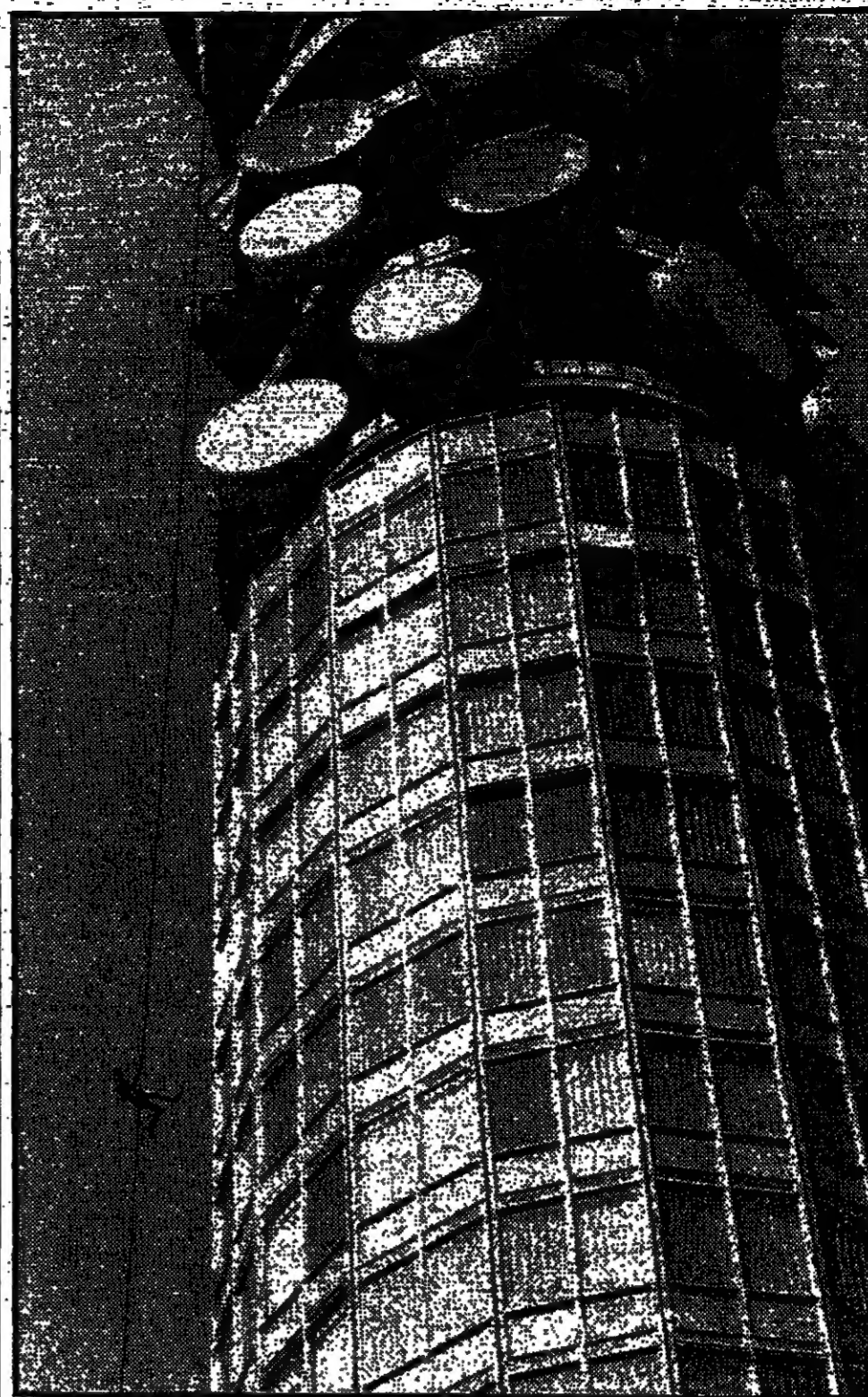
Mr Steel said last night that the Alliance condemned the abolition of the scheme without a substantial increase in the basic pension.

But Mr Fowler told the Commons that the country could not afford to finance Serps. Upgrading at expected levels would add £23 billion to public spending by the year 2005. "As a country we cannot ignore these emerging costs," he said.

Mr Fowler added: "It would be an abdication of responsibility to hand down obligations to children which they cannot fulfil."

Though Mr Fowler presented the package as a bold reforming series of proposals it was clear that the Cabinet felt it prudent to retreat from earlier proposals — the abolition of Serps without phasing, radical changes in unemployment benefit for the under-18s, and a freeze in child benefit. Some Tories still fear that the child

Turn to back page, col. 1



## Greeks give Socialists reform mandate

From Campbell Page in Athens

Greek voters have given the Socialist Party, Pasok, and its controversial leader, Mr Andreas Papandreu, an absolute majority and a chance to pursue an independent foreign policy and fulfil promises of sweeping domestic reforms in a second four-year term.

The electorate ended the constitutional row which erupted in March when the elder statesman, Mr Constantine Karamanlis, resigned as President and was replaced by the judges. During the election campaign the main opposition party, the conservative New Democracy, said it would challenge the legality of the

Leader Comment, page 10; Papandreu's triumph, page 21.

presidential election if it came to power. If it lost, it said it would accept the vote as a referendum against pursuing the challenge.

A second constitutional issue will be settled soon when the new Parliament ratifies legislation introduced in the last Parliament to reduce presidential powers. The 1975 constitution, created a year after the collapse of the military regime, provided for a strong presidency to ensure political stability.

Although Pasok's share of the vote fell on Sunday by 2 per cent on the last elections in 1981, Greeks — after almost four years' experience of the party's new and often criticised approach to government — confirmed their preferences and rejected the Western orthodox and economic liberalism offered by the New Democracy leader, Mr Constantine Mitsotakis.

After his win Mr Papandreu described the election as a "confrontation between the forces of progress, democracy and change, and the forces of reaction, dependence, and authoritarianism."

With 99.4 per cent of votes counted, Pasok won 45.82 per cent (88,077 in 1981) and 161 seats in the 300-seat Parliament. New Democracy, 40.84 (35,588) and 125 seats, the Movement of the 13 (13,581) and 13 seats, and the Eurocommunists 1.3 (1,351) and the last remaining seat.

The US said it would seek good relations with the new socialist government, but called for a spirit of reciprocity from Athens. Mr Papandreu has had a prickly relationship with Washington and Pasok's platform called for the removal of US bases from Greece.

Referring to frequent public disputes with Mr Papandreu, Mr

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## Fowler's changes

SERPS to be phased out over 10 years but men over 50 and women over 45 at the time of reform will not be affected. Financial cushioning for men 40-49, women 35-44. All current rights to be honoured. Job-linked pensions for all in addition to state pension. Employers required to contribute. Views requested on flexible retirement between 60 and 70. No immediate change planned.

FAMILY CREDIT to replace family income supplement with benefit based on net pay, not gross. Paid in wage packet as offset to tax and contributions.

INCOME SUPPORT to replace supplementary benefit. Intended to be simpler with families, pensioners, others paid "family premium". Rules on capital and earnings used under SB to be relaxed.

SOCIAL FUND to be set up for discretionary payments to claimants with special difficulties. Death and maternity grants to be replaced by social fund.

MATERNITY allowance to be focused on working expectant mothers with discretion over when cash is drawn. Widows' weekly allowance to be replaced by a lump sum of £1,000. Extra help for widows with children.

NO CHANGE on unemployment benefit, sick and disabled benefits, young people's entitlement, and Christmas bonus.

HOUSING BENEFIT to be simplified on equal basis for working and unemployed. Benefit to be reduced in direct relation to income rises. Households on income support to get 100 per cent of rates. Benefit levels to be adjusted annually in April to conform to tax, rent and rate rises.

NEW social security management board with representatives from industry, commerce. Computerisation of system to continue.

## Closed-circuit check for fans

By John Carvel, Political Correspondent

The Football Trust yesterday allocated an initial injection of £500,000 for an accelerated programme of installing closed-circuit television at football grounds.

The measure was announced by the Prime Minister as part of a package of reforms for the football industry to combat hooliganism after last week's riot at the Liverpool-Juventus match in Brussels.

The package includes legislation to be enacted before the summer recess to extend to the rest of Britain the Scottish laws against drunkenness and possession of alcohol at football grounds or on football coaches. Further public order legislation already planned for the next session will increase

police powers to limit the sale and impose other conditions at matches where disorder is expected.

Mrs Thatcher said she would be discussing with the football authorities measures for membership cards, either on a club

Liverpool hurt starts, page 2; Parliament, page 4; German 'hooligans' on trial, page 8; Letters, page 10; Hugo Young, page 21; Crocker fears back-inch, page 22.

or a national basis. Proposals for more all-ticket matches and stricter controls or even bans on visiting spectators will also be considered.

"I recognise that such measures would mean radical change in the way in which

football is conducted in this country," she said. "But radical change is needed if football is to survive as a spectator sport."

Mrs Thatcher said that Mr Justice Popplewell plans to submit an interim report before the beginning of the next football season into the incidents at Bradford and Birmingham grounds last month. A working party chaired by the Sports Minister, Mr Neil Macfarlane, was investigating the financial aspects.

Although she suggested that the football industry would initially be expected to pay for implementing his recommendations, Mrs Thatcher said: "We are prepared to allocate more should the result of the commission be such that a radical change in the way in which

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## Lord George Brown dies, aged 70

By Ian Aitken

Lord George Brown, the ultimate "nearby man" of successive Labour governments, died in Cornwall yesterday of an internal haemorrhage at the age of 70.

He was deputy prime minister, foreign secretary and economic supremo under Harold Wilson, but he never made it to prime minister or leader of the Opposition.

He died a member of the Social Democratic Party, though he had been a member of the Labour Party since his teens. Regarded as a rightwinger for most of his political career, he was nevertheless a passionate advocate of economic expansion as an escape from post-war "stop-go" economic policies. The Labour left, obsessed by his support for the Common Market, never detected an ally.

George Brown was notorious for the frequency with which he submitted his resignation from the Wilson cabinet; Wilson is alleged to have told the bearer of yet another quit notice to "put it on the fire with the rest of your boy." He was more than once persuaded to withdraw a resignation by a "round robin" letter signed by Labour MPs.

The occasion of his final departure from the cabinet was yet another financial crisis, in 1982, after being defeated in his old seat of Belper in the

1970 election he was made a life peer later that year. His alienation from his former political allies proceeded apace, and he announced his resignation from the Labour Party in 1978. He joined the Social Democrats at its formation.

The occasion of his resignation from the Labour Party was tainted by the familiar force which surrounded many of the key events in his life. On his way to a television interview outside the Palace of Westminster he slipped in the street and was photographed. Mr Denis Healey, an Oxford classics scholar, declared yesterday that it had been a tragedy for the country that George Brown had not become party leader.

Lord Wilson said: "The death of George Brown marks the end of an era. Our partnership represented and highlighted the comradeship and collaboration between the purely political members and those entering the Labour movement through he, trade unions."

Lord Whitelaw, Leader of the Lords, remembered that he had enjoyed "the strength of his tongue in invective against me," and added: "This did not detract from the feeling that he was a strong, colourful character of the type we are told we should have more of in British politics."

For the Lords' Opposition, Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos said his former colleague was "one of the more significant political figures of a man with a penetrating intelligence who could frequently in cabinet strike the nail on the head very quickly while the rest of us took a long time to do so."

The former Labour prime minister, Mr James Callaghan, said: "George Brown was a very open man with strong views, and he rarely concealed his feelings. He had a capacity to think on a grand scale, great energy and a darting imagination."



Lord George Brown... the 'nearby man'

A ROYAL marine abseils the 470ft Telecom Tower in London as part of a successful attempt by the British Army to rescue a man who had been trapped for 10 days in a cave in the Pyrenees mountains.

The rescue was a triumph for the British Army, which had been searching for the man, a Frenchman, since he was last seen in the Pyrenees mountains.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Nuclear inquiry

MR GEORGE Younger, the Scottish Secretary, is to hold an inquiry into the proposed Dounreay nuclear plant. Back page.

Scientific problem  
THE HIGHER education green paper calls for more science lessons but graduates do not want to be teachers and sixth-formers do not want the courses. Education Guardian reports, page 11.

No-strike areas threatened, back page.

Cameron demand  
WE ARE sorry to have to report that there are no more tickets available for the James Cameron Memorial meeting on June 18. Demand has already exceeded supply.

## Gower century

DAVID GOWER, the England captain, returned to form as he and Graham Gough scored centuries in England's eight-wickets defeat of Australia. Page 26.

Naked truth  
"AUDIENCES get harder every year. The men want the girls to go further every time." Guardian Women visits the Tyneside clubs which inspired the play, Strippers. Page 22.

Assault charges  
THIRTEEN people have been charged with assault after the Stonehenge festival trouble. Page 2.

Maxwell rise  
MR ROBERT Maxwell, the Mirror Group publisher, took his salary to £175,000 with a 66 per cent pay rise from his master company, Pergamon Press. Page 23.

Political support  
A THIRD union — the furniture, timber and allied trades — has voted for political funds. Page 2.

## Tamil talks

INDIA and Sri Lanka agreed on steps to solve the Tamil conflict but 13 Tamils died when a bus was hijacked in the eastern province. Page 7.

Unionist defeat  
SINN FEIN won a court action to stop the Unionist-controlled Craigavon council from excluding its representatives. Page 6.

The weather  
WARM and thundery. Details, back page.

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## Show ban for peke breeder's contempt

By Denis Barker  
Words beginning with "f" and allegations of sexual impropriety fell so thickly at a Pekinese dog show that Miss Adele Summers fled the judging ring in tears with her dog, Modesty Permits, the Kennel Club general committee was told yesterday.

Judging at last August's Bournemouth Canine Association Show was held up after remarks by a competing breeder, Miss Barbara Lashmar, who was alleged to have made derogatory remarks about anyone who came near her. She was frightening a lot of people.

Miss Summers, of Pirbright, Surrey, said Mrs Lashmar de-

clared loudly that her dog was a "f...ing cripple."

Miss Summers, like all other witnesses, would only refer to the offending word by the initial letter.

Mrs Lashmar was alleged to have added: "Anybody that gives that dog a ticket is a f...ing crook."

Miss Summers told the hearing that she was very embarrassed and asked if she could leave the ring, but as she walked away, she heard Mrs Lashmar say: "Good. You're a f...ing big-head anyway."

Mrs Lashmar claimed that she won only by paying or sleeping for her wins: "I had had abuse

from Mrs Lashmar over the years. Every time we beat her we get this abuse."

Mrs Lashmar, aged 68, of Redhill, Surrey, who failed to attend the hearing, "discredited the canine world," said the committee ruling that four complaints against her were justified.

Mrs Lashmar's daughter, Carol, aged 32, who is a show judge, said yesterday: "My mother could not attend the hearing because she is in hospital with terminal cancer. This has been a disgusting loss of temper."

"It is part of a smear campaign by a mafia of dog sports

owners. They are trying to get at me through my mother," she claimed.

"I am one of the youngest judges in this breed and judge purely on the merits of the dogs. This is not always popular as there is big money involved in breeding these dogs."

She said: "No one has informed us that she is in hospital. Registered letters were returned and attempts to make contact via Mrs Lashmar's solicitor failed."

Major-General Martin Stuart-Kennel, club secretary, said later: "We regard ourselves as very much the gentle end of a stick."

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## Nacods sees ray of hope in new pit talks

By Peter Hetherington, Northern Labour Correspondent

Further talks aimed at ending the overtime ban by pit deputies, which is seriously disrupting coal production at some pits, will be held in London today.

The 10-man executive of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shovelers decided yesterday to meet senior officials to clarify several points in a letter from the board's deputy chairman, Mr James Cowan. The sides last met six days ago.

Hopes of a settlement to the dispute, now in its third week, rose slightly after several phone calls between Nacods and the board during a five-hour executive meeting at the union's headquarters.

Mr Peter McNestry, general secretary of Nacods, said Mr Cowan's letter went some way towards a return to normality by attempting to give the union assurances on colliery closure procedures — the issue at the heart of the dispute.

But, having said that, we've been this way before and we need to have greater clarity than what is in the letter, he added. "It appears the board is showing a complete reluctance to stand by agreements, whether they be written or verbal."

Mr McNestry said that Nacods had an open mind about today's talks after a discussion last week with senior board officials. "That meeting was pretty useful until the last five minutes when Mr MacGregor (the board chairman) said they would continue to close mines as they thought fit. We hope they will be a bit more reasonable this time."

In the letter, Mr Cowan says the board will try to run down colliery — inviting volunteers for redundancy — before the colliery review procedure "where the unions have agreed to oppose the closure or partial closure after it has been announced by an area director."

Mr Cowan says the board would not take any action to prejudice the outcome of an appeal.

But he also stresses that the board will feel free to invite volunteers for redundancy or transfer to other pits, if only one union — and there are three in the industry — opposes closure. Nacods argues that this latest Coal Board clarification falls short of an agreement reached last October with the board, after the intervention of the conciliation service, Acas. The union says it was told that all colliery closures would be submitted to the review procedure after objections, and it claims that the board was not notably in the north-east — is closing collieries by stealth.

The National Union of Mineworkers in Northumberland, supported by Nacods, said yesterday that it was considering taking legal action against the board over the closure of the Bates colliery at Blyth — one of the pits at the forefront of the Nacods dispute — on the grounds that the NCB had ignored the review procedure.

Production at Kellingley colliery, Yorkshire, the country's largest pit, was halted yesterday when around 1,000 men walked out in a dispute over new shift arrangements. The board said last night that the men objected to the introduction of four-shift working, although a union committee had agreed.

The board said it would revert to three-shift working while the proposed shift patterns — an attempt to utilise manpower while a new face is being developed — went through the industry's consultation procedure.

The NCB in North Yorkshire confirmed yesterday the loss of 1,000 jobs in the area with the rundown of four collieries, due to exhaustion. Some of the men will be redeployed at the Selby colliery.

Thirteen festival-goers remanded in custody as claims of excessive police violence mount

## Earl gives sanctuary to Stonehenge convoy

By Stephen Cook

The convoy which was broken up when it tried to reach Stonehenge for a festival was regrouping last night, as allegations of police brutality grew.

People were gathering on a site in the nearby Savernake forest, owned by the Earl of Cardigan, who said that he had been shocked by the police action at the weekend.

Witnesses and people emerging from custody said yesterday that some officers, dressed in riot gear with shields and truncheons, were excessively violent to occupants of vans and buses trying to escape the field where they were penned after meeting the police road block.

Thirteen of the more than 530 people arrested have been remanded in custody on serious assault charges, said Wiltshire police. The rest, mainly charged with public order offences and unlawful assembly, have been bailed or remanded unconditionally by magistrates in Hampshire and Wiltshire.

At least 12 children were put in the care of local authorities after the arrests and parents were still looking for some of them.

The Earl, aged 32, described the gathering as a "refugee camp." "Some of these people have lost everything — their homes, their food and their men," he said, surveying tents and fires.

On Saturday he had seen a baby lying in a bus covered with glass and pregnant women



Debbie, aged 27: "Struck by a brick."

an led away at truncheon point, he said.

Mr Alf Dubs, a Labour home affairs spokesman, said that he had been contacted by independent witnesses whom he trusted, and he was satisfied that some policemen "went berserk."

"There was no compromise, no letting people drive away if they wanted to," he said. "They insisted on arresting the lot. Their behaviour was totally unacceptable, brutal and vindictive to boot. I shall be asking for more information in Parliament."

The National Council for Civil Liberties has decided after receiving complaints to send two lawyers to interview witnesses and people arrested, and to ask senior police officers to talk about the operation.

The Chief Constable of Wiltshire, Mr Donald Smith, said last night that his men did their duty in upholding the law but any further comment might involve him in contempt of court. He would continue to maintain the operation around Stonehenge, where the National Trust and other landowners have obtained injunctions preventing a number of people from attending the planned midsummer festival.

One witness, Mr Phil Eastbrook, a film producer, of Basingstoke, said that he was on his way to take photographs at Stonehenge when he encountered the confrontation at the police roadblock. He heard senior officers talking to convoy members.

"They were given an ultimatum," he said. "They were told that no-one could leave the field, they all had to be arrested and have their homes searched because of earlier incidents involving one or two vehicles."

A lot of families just wanted to go peacefully but were not allowed to. When they refused to go into custody the police moved in and they started their vans to try to escape. The police started breaking their windows and pulling them out and hitting them with truncheons.

"There was total lack of diplomacy, basic psychology and intelligence. The police didn't seem to want to find a peaceful solution. Some of the police were behaving as if they were in a barroom brawl."

Mr Robert Key, Conservative MP for Salisbury, who was at the scene, called for Mr Smith



NOBLESSE OBLIGE: The Earl of Cardigan with Mrs Sally Garaway and children in Savernake forest yesterday. He allowed convoy people to gather there

to prepare a report as soon as possible.

One camper on the Earl of Cardigan's land, Debbie, aged 27, said she was struck by a brick thrown through a window by a policeman. "There were hundreds of police, about 50 round every vehicle. The

police were ultra heavy — they smashed every window in our bus. The boys tried to get off the bus peacefully and were beaten rather badly."

A former member of the convoy, who would only give his name as Norman, said: "This is the first time the

police have gone in hard. When I was with them they just tried to move us on and become someone else's problem. But we were just talking to country bobbies, not riot police. It looks as if someone's decided to show who's boss."

Leader comment, page 18.

## Leader hails third union ballot in favour of political fund as blow against Thatcher

By Patrick Wintour

Labour leader

A third trade union has voted to retain its political fund, it was disclosed yesterday. Mr Ben Rubner, general secretary of the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union (FTAT) said that 11,410 members (78 per cent) had voted for retention in a postal ballot with 4,389 (27 per cent) against.

He described the result as "a notice to quit on the Thatcher government" and a vote in favour of the union's

voice in Parliament.

The union claims a "live membership" of 50,000 but 80,000 ballot papers were distributed "because the union is obliged by the certification of agent to send out papers for anyone for whom we have an address in our records."

The Trade Union Act says that associate, honorary, retired, student, unemployed or lapsed members can vote.

Mr Rubner said that thousands had been returned marked "not known at small address." The turnout was 19.7

per cent on the basis of full membership and 30 per cent of working members.

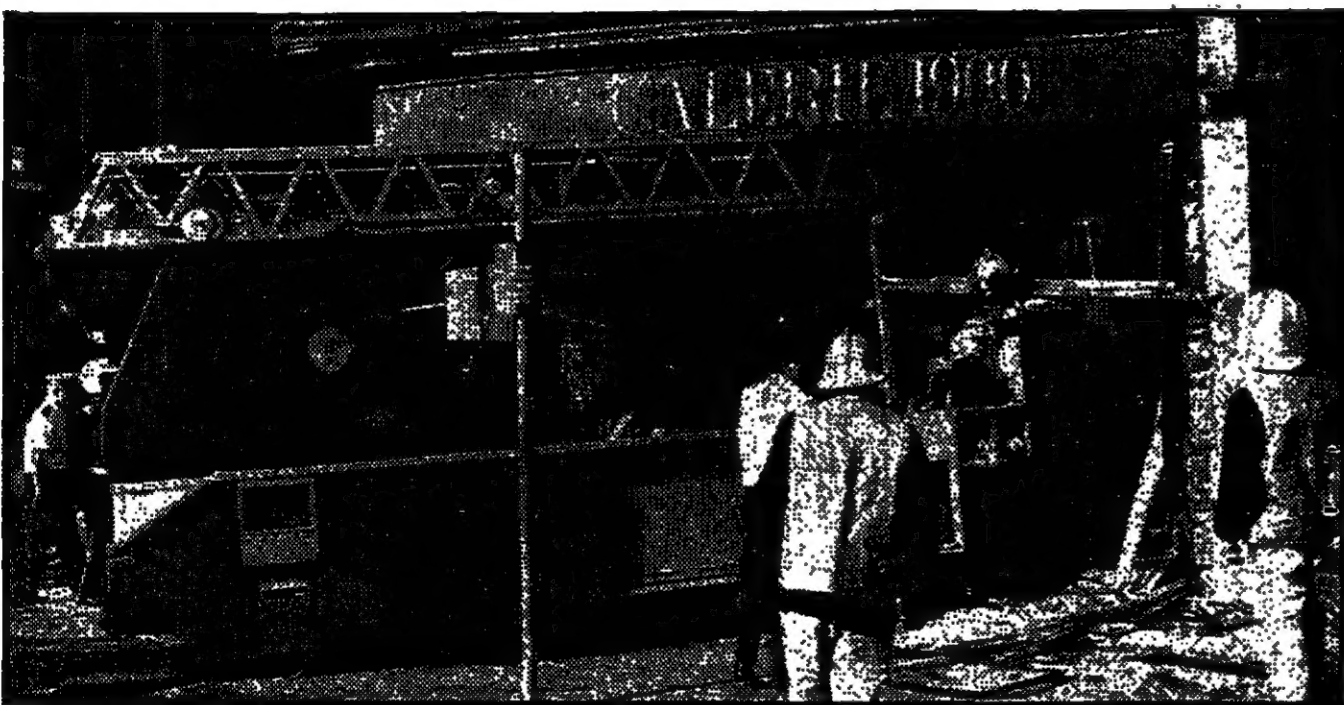
Mr Graham Allen, secretary of the Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee (TUCC) said the result was the most satisfactory of the three announced so far. The steel union, EITC, and the print union, Sogat '82, have recorded healthy majorities in favour of retention.

The FTAT had faced difficulties in campaigning due to the union's dispersed membership in a number of small workplaces, said Mr Allen. Mr

Bill Keys, TUCC chairman, said the result showed that members were as likely to retain political funds voting in postal ballots.

The next ballot result is expected to come from the Union of Communication Workers, which is holding a workplace ballot on Thursday.

Leaders of the 120,000-strong National Communications Union engineering group yesterday predicted a huge vote in favour of retaining its fund when the result is announced on June 27.



FIRE SALE: A fire engine wedged itself into the showroom of an antique shop in Camden High Street, north London, yesterday, after colliding with a van while answering an emergency call. No-one was hurt and the call was a hoax.

## Labour agent's 'poll cash cover-up'

By a Correspondent

The agent for the Labour MP Mr Austin Mitchell during the last election was "cunning, dishonest and dishonest," Lincoln Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Charles Hubbard, of Lacey Road, Grimsby, denies charges of forgery, perjury and two counts of making false declarations.

Mr Nigel Baker, prosecuting, said Mr Hubbard overspent the expenses allowed by election

law in 1983 and then tried to cover it up.

The amount allowed was £4,295 and Mr Hubbard, who saw Mr Mitchell narrowly retain his Grimsby seat, declared that he had slightly underspent.

But he had not included a £390 bill for two sets of the Labour newspaper, The Grimsby Clarion.

To try to cover it up Mr Hubbard split up receipts and claimed that they were expen-

diture on earlier local council elections.

"He resorted to what the prosecution can only describe as a devious and dishonest device to lose that £390. What could have been more deliberate, more calculated, or even cunning?" Mr Baker said.

He added that the matter came to light after complaints from the SDP candidate, Mr Paul Gemmery, who was Mr Mitchell's agent in 1978.

The trial continues today.

## Liverpool's hooligan hunt starts

By Gareth Parry

The Merseyside police squad seeking football hooligans involved in the Brussels European Cup tragedy began work yesterday. They received a number of offers of help from members of the public who said they might be able to identify the thugs from the huge number of photographs and film stills which will be studied.

The squad, comprising officers who know Liverpool's most notorious soccer hooligans from years of duty at Liverpool and Everton home matches, has decided that the first few days of the inquiry should be devoted to sifting through film of the riots.

The squad's evidence of identification could be crucial to any extradition application made by the Belgian authorities, who want the British hooligans to face trial in Brussels.

The squad, led by Detective Superintendent Bill Sargent, head of Merseyside's serious crimes squad, is hoping for a big media response to the world-wide appeal for photographic evidence. But so far the response has been disappointing, police said.

The Union of European Football Associations (Uefa) may make an announcement before its next scheduled meeting on June 20 on possible sanctions against the Liverpool club.

The Uefa president, Mr Jacques Georges, of France, has said he expects the meeting to be moved forward, and that it could take place within a week.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### 10-year-old hospital to be rebuilt

THE 400-bed Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital is to be completely rebuilt, 10 years after it opened. Engineers have discovered a chemical reaction in the concrete foundation, which is causing them to crack up and weaken.

The cost of the rebuilding is expected to be around £30 million, and health officials have held talks with government ministers about finding the money.

### Strike over deaf woman's sacking

WORKERS at a factory making electrical goods yesterday voted for an all-out strike over the sacking of a deaf woman from her production line job.

The Redding Electric Company, which last year won an award for employing disabled people, says that Kay Young, aged 22, was dismissed because she was unable to keep up with her work. The 250 shopfloor workers at the factory in Peterborough claim that she was victimised.

### Panorama editor in BBC switch

MR Peter Robinson, aged 41, has been appointed an assistant head of the BBC's current affairs department, the corporation announced yesterday.

Mr Robinson has been editor of Panorama for the past two years and will be replaced by David Dickinson, aged 38, editor of Newsnight. Mr Richard Tait, aged 38, present editor of the Money Programme, will take Mr Dickinson's post.

### Art gallery gets \$600,000 cabinet

ONE of the finest pieces of antique British furniture has been acquired by Leeds city art gallery. It is a large writing cabinet, made in the 1740s by the designer and craftsman, John Channon.

Its value on the open market could be \$200,000, but Leeds had to find only £211,000 because private purchase by public collection are entitled to tax relief.

### Airlines get new fire safety rules

STRICTER fire standards for British airlines giving passengers a greater chance of escape were announced yesterday by the Civil Aviation Authority.

Aircraft seats will have to contain a layer of highly fire-resistant material which can significantly delay the spread of fire. All British airlines will have to fit seats with the new material after the next 24 years.

By Patrick Wintour

Thames Valley Newspapers, publishers of the Reading Evening Post, yesterday offered the National Graphical Association a commitment to introduce direct input technology only after a consultation with its national council.

On Friday management threatened to sack 80 NGA members after disruptive action which was part of a nationally organised campaign to win new technology agreements.

## University cuts hit medical posts

By Andrew Vetch

Medical Correspondent

More than 200 clinical academic posts, where doctors teach in universities and treat NHS patients, have been lost as a result of the Government's university cuts, the Social Services Committee reported yesterday.

The effects of the health services are potentially serious but marginally better than had been feared, the committee says in its report on the three-year cycle of University Grant Committee cuts up to 1983-84.

But the 2 per cent cuts imposed since then by the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, have meant that some medical schools are facing deficits of more than half a million pounds, warned the chairman of the British Medical Association's academic committee, Dr Colin Smith.

"If this goes on we will be in dead trouble," he said after yesterday's meeting of his committee had approved resolutions describing the cuts as "disastrous for medical education and research."

The Social Services Committee, chaired by the Labour MP, Mrs Renee Short, concluded: "The full effects of the cuts have been masked by health authority support for some posts lost, which can only have come about at the cost of other services."

"There is no doubt that the freezing or abolition of posts has had some effect on services to patients. You cannot cancel clinics without effects on patients."

"The overall position is marginally better than feared, but still potentially serious."

Two hundred and thirty clinical academic posts have been lost in England and Wales, and another 130 technical and laboratory posts have been cut.

Pathology has been the worst hit discipline. More than 100 academic posts have gone. While the effect on clinical services has been "less than grave," research has decreased as doctors have tried to maintain clinical and teaching commitments.

Dr Smith added: "We have had further cuts since 1983-84 and medicine is taking a hammering." His own medical school, Southampton, had lost around £250,000 this year as a result of the 2 per cent UGC cut and another £150,000 because of the increase in national insurance surcharge.

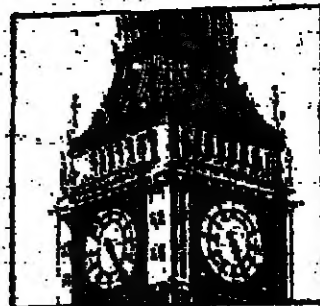
His BMA committee yesterday approved motions from Yorkshire region deploring the "disastrous effects on medical education and research," from North-east Thames warning of the "detrimental effect on patient care," and from Oxford condemning the "long-term damage" being done to research by repeated cuts.

UGC cuts and medical services report followup: Third report from the Social Services Committee, Stationery Office, £3.00.

By Patrick Wintour

Regional Newspapers, of which Thames Valley Newspapers is a part, will decide today whether to allow Thames Valley NGA to sign its own separate deal, or to instruct it to continue to refuse to work normally until the whole Thomson regional group gives a similar offer to all NGA chapters in the group.

The NGA in Reading is delighted with the deal, which it believes covers all the points sought by the NGA nationally.



David McKie

## Time to listen with Meacher

"IN the 1940s," a BBC reporter informed the nation on the TV news on Sunday night, "William Beveridge set up the welfare state." Well, in fact, it wasn't that simple. Beveridge proposed the great Labour Government of 1945 disposed — in some respects, rather differently. It's today's Lord Beveridge, the Social Services Secretary, Norman Fowler — who is rolling the two jobs into one: chief author of the blueprint unveiled yesterday, chief pilot of the coming parliamentary bill.

It will be a hard and taxing time for him, but he could hardly have wished for a happier start than he got in the Commons yesterday. You couldn't expect considered judgments when such a complicated document had been thrust onto those who before into back bench hands, but the Tories certainly seemed to like the sound of quite a lot of it.

The repeated emphasis on targeting help where it's most needed, particularly on poor families, for instance; Labour can scream "means test" all it likes, but that's

Politics, Page 4.

the kind of talk all sorts of Tories, from those who would cheerfully dismantle the welfare state to those who genuinely want to save it, like to hear.

They welcomed Norman's emphasis, too, on the need to bring the tax and social security systems into harmony. Nigel Lawson is thought to be less keen on that, but in present circumstances that makes it, if anything, even more enticing.

At other points they were notably silent, but it did not look like the silence of distrust and distaste that ministers sometimes turn into — more like the simple silence of incomprehension. You could detect that, too, in the way they responded to the Labour spokesman, Michael Meacher, rocking and roaring over his familiar fulminating excesses.

But when Meacher the analyst took over they listened with attention, even a glimmering of respect. They find him somewhat odd, but they don't doubt he can add up. When he predicted that, for many, earnings would mean higher payments in less benefit at the end, when he claimed that 4 million pensioners now immune from rates would have to pay 20 per cent of them plus all their water rates, scoffing stopped. Now time they meet these complaints may not be from a Labour spokesman with a tendency to go over the top, but from anxious constituents in real fear about how they can make ends meet.

Frank Field, too, the Labour MP for Birkenhead, was listened to seriously as a recognised expert; also Gordon Brown, the consistently impressive Labour member of the Commons, who estimated that 3,000 people in every constituency stood to lose all help with rents and rates. That's the kind of calculation all MPs — and MPs of all — instinctively respect.

There were reservations, too, from some of Fowler's own backbench specialists. Robert McCreindle (Brentwood), who knows the pensions industry inside out, and Andrew Borden, a tireless champion of the pensioner, were apprehensive that pensioners would suffer badly through changes in housing benefit.

Still, the way Mr Fowler put it across, banished, at least for the moment, quite a few of the doubts. Confident, sharp and combative, he looked like a man in charge of events and more than a match, even in this potential minefield, for the official opposition.

The one obvious gap in his armoury was his failure to supply the figures which can alone give full meaning to the formulas. At the end of the exchanges Mr Meacher hit him hard on that.

The minister seemed unconcerned. "The Honourable Gentleman," he coolly declared, "is getting carried away again..." The Tories loved it. When the Tories and Labour from yesterday's exchanges began to emerge, though, and when the constituency complaints became a chorus, he will find himself facing a much rougher ride than the Commons gave him yesterday.

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## Foreign students scheme to cost colleges £8 m

By Andrew Moneur, Education Staff

The Government is to spend £8 million to bring 450 Commonwealth students to Britain to study for higher degrees over the next five years.

But the already hard-pressed universities and colleges which receive them will have to bear an equal cost, it was confirmed yesterday by Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development.

"They will be expected to find the money from their own funds or in the form of support from business backers. The Government's green paper last month emphasised its wish to see more private money coming into higher education."

Mr Raison drew a parallel between his scheme and the Rhodes scholarships, in the form of long-term value. At the moment the most conspicuous long term is the title Over-

seas Administration Shared Scholarship Scheme, or OASSS.

He said that it was not a huge scheme. "It is aimed at high-fliers and they can have considerable impact."

The scholarships will be available to "bright but poor" students from 57 developing Commonwealth states. They will not be nominated by their governments, unlike those who come to Britain under the main awards scheme, the Technical Co-operation Training Programme.

The first 50 scholarships will be awarded next year and 100 will then be available each year. The scheme will be run largely by universities and polytechnics, which will put forward candidates.

It is hoped that the scheme will at least partly meet the criticisms made abroad about the increasing difficulty of gaining education opportunities in Britain. Nearly 11,000 overseas students will be helped to study here this year, at a cost of £46 million to the Government's aid programme.

THE GUARDIAN'S EUROPE			
Austria	45 p	Spain	100 p
Belgium	45 p	Sweden	100 p
Denmark	45 p	Switzerland	100 p
France	45 p	Germany	100 p
Italy	45 p		
Netherlands	45 p		
Portugal	45 p		
United Kingdom	45 p		



## SOCIAL SECURITY GREEN PAPER

### Fears of waste prompted reform

THE review was prompted by the Government's concern that the system of social security, now in its 37th year since the introduction of Sir William Beveridge's great reforms, was beginning to creak and squander its colossal budget (£40 billion this year — a third of all public spending) in erratic and inefficient ways.

"To be blunt," reads the first line of the report, "the British social security system has lost its way." The next paragraph continues: "Despite mounting costs, resources have not always been directed to those most in need and the present plans will not be so in the future."

In establishing the review, the Government set itself three aims: that the system must be capable of meeting genuine need; that it must conform with the Government's chosen way of attempting to improve the economy; and that it must be simpler to understand and easier to run.

No such inquiry had been hinted at in the 1933 Conservative manifesto and Mr. Beveridge's report was not broken the ground in the Commons on April 2, 1944. A day earlier and they might have thought that he was teasing. As it was, the Opposition detected another hint for cuts — in the postman's words: "The snare of the fowler and the noxious pestilence."

Undeterred, Mr. Fowler pressed on and appointed four review teams: one, under his own leadership, looked at pensions; two others, headed by junior ministers, examined supplementary and children's benefits; and the fourth, under the independent chairmanship of Mr. Jeremy Rowe, of Peterborough Development Corporation and the Abbey National building society, studied housing benefit.

Four public sessions and a series of visits followed while written evidence was received from more than 4,500 people or organisations ranging from the TUC to the

Happy Bus Association of Rosyth and a Mr. M. Martineau, who forgot to enclose his address.

The teams also immersed themselves in the enormous statistics of social security. They learned that the DSS produces 400 million leaflets a year; that staff instructions for paying supplementary benefit run to 16,000 paragraphs with a 42-page index; and that the cost of the system has risen five times more steeply than prices since the end of the Second World War.

Now that their labours are over and the results published, the teams have dispersed and the DSS will prepare the ground for the proposed social security management board, with its representatives from successful private industry and commerce.

The Green Paper, meanwhile, begins the traditional metamorphosis into a White one, with a further period for comments and suggestions from anyone interested, which should be sent by September 16, 1985, to

the Central Review Unit, DSS, Room D406, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London SE1 6BY.

The White Paper should be published before Christmas and the Government would like to introduce legislation to the Commons in the next Parliamentary session, which starts in November. If all goes smoothly, the major reforms will be implemented in April 1987 when a new system of uprating benefits in April rather than the present November will also begin.

The Government concludes the review with the modest hope that its effects will last for at least a third as long as those of the Beveridge reforms. The paper declares: "Resources will be better targeted, incentives will be improved and the scheme will be easier to understand and administer. It will produce a more efficient and effective system which will carry us forward into the next century."

## Serps payments will be safe as scheme is phased out



PENSIONS

THE biggest single change in the social security reforms is the decision to phase out the state earnings related pension (Serps), introduced with all-party support in 1978.

Under the scheme every worker who retired after 1978 was guaranteed a second earnings-related pension although only those retiring after 1986 would have received the full benefit of the scheme.

There are 11 million workers in the scheme. About 10 million others who are contracted out will also be affected because, under the proposals, they will be required to pay higher national insurance contributions.

The government will protect the one million people who are already receiving Serps for people who retired this year Serps adds more than £16 to the weekly £35.80 basic pension — and the 11 million others who have been paying contributions since 1978 but have not yet retired.

Under the proposals, the Government will create six different categories of pensioners. All but the lowest paid will still have two pensions, but workers will be expected to switch into an occupational or personal scheme.

The Government justifies its decision to phase out the scheme because of the way the costs will increase in the next decade.

The green paper notes that the number of pensioners is due to increase by almost four million in the next 50 years — from 9.3 million today to 13.2 million in 2035.

The basic pension, at £16.20 a week, will be increased to £16.80 out of the £40 billion social security budget. In the next 50 years, the cost will go up by 40 per cent because of the increase in numbers.

If the value was still linked to earnings, the index was abolished by the Conservatives in 1980 — the cost would almost triple to more than £43 billion by 2035.

Serps at present costs only £100 million a year, less than one per cent of present pension costs — but will rise to £23 billion by 2035.

Demographic projections suggest that the present ratio of 23 workers per pensioner will drop to 1.6 in 2035.

In short, the future of the scheme cannot be ignored. It must be addressed now," says the paper. The basic pension had increased in the past three decades from 30 per cent of net earnings of average male manual worker to 50 per cent.

The poorest people no longer tended to be pensioners, but people with children.

The green paper looks at

ways Serps could be modified. One list of proposals would have cut the cost of Serps by half with most savings being made through higher earners and the low earners being protected.

But this was ruled out. "It would be essentially negative in its impact. It would make savings simply by reducing benefits. It would perpetuate the cumbersome structure of contracting out. It would do nothing to encourage employers to set up schemes or people to make extra provision through personal pensions."

The paper also ruled out abolishing Serps and leaving it to individuals or employers to decide on pension arrangements. Some would take the short term view and take home more pay. Instead the government has created six categories of pensioners:

One: Workers with less than 15 years to retirement (women aged over 45 and men aged over 50) will continue to pay contributions to Serps and receive the state earnings related pension on retirement.

Two: Workers with between 15 and 25 years to retirement will receive an enhanced Serps entitlement on their existing contributions on retirement, but will be expected to switch into an occupational or personal scheme.

Three: Workers with more than 25 years to retirement will receive their Serps entitlement on retirement but at the most this will be the equivalent of only nine years' contributions, and the workers must switch into an occupational or personal scheme.

Four: Workers who had contracted out of Serps can continue in their occupational schemes but will be required to pay higher national insurance contributions.

Five: New workers will be able to opt for new schemes, which will not be required to meet the same stringent minimum standards as those applied at present to the existing contracted out schemes. The main requirement will be that the scheme provides for widows or widowers.

Six: Low paid workers will not be guaranteed a second pension. The Government suggests that employers paying less than the national insurance minimum — £35-a-week — will not be required to fund Serps.

The green paper notes that there will be some problems. Only 23 per cent of agricultural workers are in occupational schemes compared to 83 per cent in nationalised industries.

There are two other radical proposals. The first — a major departure for the pension industry — would be a requirement of equal benefits for equal contributions. Women have received less in the past because they live longer.

Secondly, the Government raises the possibility of a flexible retirement age of between 60 and 70 years old.

The new proposals would mean an increase in costs for individuals and companies. The present 19.45 per cent contribution (10.45 from employers and 9 from employees) would go up to 20.5 (16.5 for the state scheme and 4.0 for the occupational pension).

## Gallup reveals dislike of system's complexities

### POLL

IF the reforms are successfully piloted through Parliament, their introduction in 1987 will almost certainly coincide with the run-up to a general election. So it is not surprising to find a Gallup poll among the review's research material, testing people's attitudes to social security.

Dislike of the complexities of the current system is evident, along with suspicions that money is going to the undeserving. Ignorance of social security details is widespread, and many guesses about the purpose of national insurance contributions proved wrong.

Faced with a choice between a simple structure or a complex system which tries to meet the special needs of individuals (as with supplementary benefit), 63 per cent opted for the former against 12 per cent for the latter. Nearly a quarter of those questioned chose poor administration as the feature of social security they most disliked, while a fifth said over-complication was the worst defect.

Almost everybody questioned — 2,620 people aged over 18 — were approached over the New Year — had received some form of benefit, but ignorance of the system was widespread. Some 55 per cent had never heard of Serps; 45 per cent were

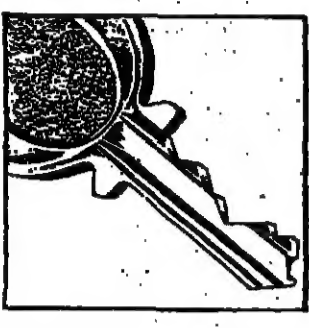
not even prepared to guess at the national weekly earnings which can be disregarded for people on supplementary benefit (£4); and only 8 per cent knew the share of national insurance contributions which can help pay for the National Health Service instead of subsidising benefits like the rest (a tenth).

The Government will also have drawn comfort from replies about offering young people training or education instead of dole. Some 77 per cent wanted spending directed into training rather than benefits, and 84 per cent felt that young people would be better off on training or educational schemes.

There was strong support, however, for some existing features of social security, notably the direct payment of child benefit to mothers rather than its deduction with compensation paid through the income tax allowance.

Higher child benefit for lower income families was supported by 41 per cent, and a further 25 per cent suggested that better-off families should have their child benefit reduced. The three best features of the system singled out by respondents were: helps the needy and provides a lifeline (34 per cent); looks after the elderly and provides pensions (18 per cent); and features good quality service (16 per cent).

## 3.75 m face rates aid cut



HOUSING BENEFIT

SUBSTANTIAL cuts in benefits for nearly half the estimated 7.5 million people claiming housing benefit — which covers rent, rates and water rates — are proposed.

The changes are to be combined with simplification of the benefit scheme but the economies go much further than those proposed by Mr. Jeremy Rowe, deputy chairman of the Abbey National Building Society, in his independent report prepared for ministers and published as part of the green paper exercise.

The main thrust of the proposals should mean some extra money for the low paid but large cuts for occupational pensioners.

Mr. Rowe has proposed abolition of the six taper-scales used to assess claimants' needs — with two higher tapers: a 50p taper for rent and a 75p taper for rates. This would mean cuts for nearly three million households claiming benefit.

He has also proposed to abolish the present difficult-to-understand benefit supplement and introduce a rule that families with £3,000 savings or more could not qualify for benefit.

To balance this he has suggested that families in work and on the dole should qualify for 100 per cent rent and rate payments if their income is equivalent to basic supplementary benefit rates. This would help the low paid and put up benefits for nearly two million people.

He has proposed extending housing benefit to cover mortgage interest payments, helping home-owners in difficulty. The Government has accepted his plans for simplifying benefit but has introduced new cuts which mean that more than three million people will lose benefit and those gaining will be reduced.

Instead of two tapers, the Government is proposing a single taper of 70p covering both rent and rates. This will cut help with rates bills for those above the poverty line, since it represents a steeper rates deduction.

Ministers are also suggesting that 20 per cent of rates bills must be met by claimants whether in work or unemployed. This means, according to figures in Mr. Rowe's report, rate contributions varying from 15p to £142.50 a year in central London out of benefits.

Water rates will no longer be payable out of housing benefit and claimants will have to rely on their new income support benefit to cover them.

The Government has rejected proposals to extend housing benefit to help owner-occupiers and instead says that mortgage costs must not be used in assessment for benefits.

However, it proposes to introduce a new rule for the first time for housing benefit, in line with the rule for the new income support for the unemployed, with a benefit cut-off at £5,000 savings and a taper of 40p a week for each £100 between £3,000 and £5,000.

Local authorities will have to pay more contributions to cover rent — the present 90 per cent Government subsidy given to councils to cover given is to be reduced to 80 per cent. Tougher rules are to be introduced to ensure that councils do not increase the rules by so they can boost their income.

A special higher subsidy given to claimants in "high areas" is to be abolished, which could mean a minority of tenants losing out to £15 a week benefit in one fell swoop.



"I will not tolerate people hanging around waiting to be saved — Mr. Fowler, give 'em the incentive to start building a raft for themselves"

## Plan to avoid poverty trap

### CHILD SUPPORT

A NEW family credit, which will be income-related, and withdrawn as income rises, is the Government's proposed benefit for helping low-income working families.

The green paper identified families, particularly low-paid working families, as the category most in need of help in the present welfare state.

Family credit, which will replace family income supplement, will be designed to avoid the poverty trap under which a low-paid worker can end up with less resources from a pay increase because of the loss of income-related benefits.

There are no figures in the green paper so it is impossible to say precisely how families will benefit under the proposed scheme compared to how they benefit at present. Women's groups will be disappointed, however, by the decision to pay the benefit to the main wage earner — usually the man — rather than the woman.

Child benefit will remain. There is no mention of it being frozen (there was some speculation that it would be), nor any specific promise that it will be protected against price increases.

The green paper makes it clear that child benefit is not going to be abolished. It notes that there are two clear and distinct aims in helping families with the cost of bringing up children.

"The first is to provide help for families generally, while the second is to provide extra help for low-income families. It would be a serious mistake to confuse these quite distinct purposes or to seek to restructure a benefit designed to meet one aim in order to meet the other."

"Child benefit is designed to meet the needs of families generally. As such, it is simple, straightforward, well understood and preferred as it is. The case for changing it has not been made out."

Family credit will be calculated by the DSS but paid by employers in pay packets. It will be offset against tax and national insurance deductions "to make employees aware of the full extent of the help they are receiving."

People receiving family credit will be exempt from NHS charges, but will not receive free school meals or free welfare foods.

The green paper looked at the alternative of doubling child benefit and taxing it, but rejected this because of the "chaining effect" — giving money with one hand and taking it back with the other.

Reports by David Hencke, Malcolm Dean and Martin Wainwright

## Social Fund claimants to get advice on managing budgets

SUPPLEMENTARY benefit and supplementary pensions — at present claimed by 4.6 million people — are to be replaced by income support. All additional allowances available to existing supplementary benefit and supplementary pension claimants — such as single payments, heating, and dietary allowances — are to be abolished. No overall savings are predicted.

A Social Fund is to be set up by the Government to give discretionary help to people in financial difficulty. Claimants applying will be given help by social workers and psychologists on how to manage their budgets.

At the same time, Family Income Supplement — claimed by 210,000 poor families in work — will be replaced by Family Credit, which will be paid by employers. The right to free school meals and milk will be abolished and replaced with a weekly cash allowance.

The new income support benefit will be available to anybody between the ages of 16 and 60 who have passed a "presence test," and are available for work.

To pass the test, a claimant, regardless of nationality, will have to have been resident in the United Kingdom for a period yet to be specified. The eligible person will then qualify for a weekly payment — depending on age and marital status — specified in the paper. A lower rate will be paid to single people under the age of 25 than to married couples or young people with families.

Premium rates will be paid to four main groups: families with children; single parents; pensioners; and the long-term sick and disabled. These rates will be abolished and everybody over the age of 80.

The premiums — which are not specified — are in addition to the extra allowances already paid to children whose families are on supplementary benefit. These allowances are also to be reformed, with new age bands for allowances, including a new dependent "teenager" rate, being suggested.

The premium will also be paid in addition to one parent benefit for single parents and in addition to attendance allowance or mobility allowance claimed by the disabled.

The new rates will have to cover heating bills, furniture purchases, and dietary payments at present available as extra benefits or single payments.

For those in financial difficulty it will be possible to apply for discretionary payments from the Social Fund, to be administered by specialist teams based in social security offices. These will be available to help the mentally handicapped and mentally ill leave hospital to return to the community, to pay for maternity and funeral costs, and to cover financial crisis. For those leaving hospital no repayment will be required, but funeral expenses can be recovered from a person's estate. Those facing financial difficulty will have to repay the money over a period after they have received budget counselling.

Three other changes are proposed. Supplementary benefit payments to cover mortgage interest payments are regarded as inhibiting people looking for jobs, and the department wants to open talks with building societies and banks to see if they can cover them.

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SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS

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# PM rejects Labour call for inquiry on hooliganism



Mr Kinnoch — 'surprised at restricted action'

## FOOTBALL BAN

By Alan Travis  
THE Government's package of measures to try to deal with football hooliganism was broadly welcomed on all sides of the House of Commons when it was announced by the Prime Minister yesterday.

But Mr Neil Kinnoch, the Labour Leader, while welcoming the proposals said he was "frankly surprised" at the restricted action taken by the Government and he urged a full investigation into the causes of hooliganism and the break down of behaviour in society saying that punishment and policing could not be the only responses of the government and the football authorities.

During Mrs Thatcher's statement in the Commons in the aftermath of the tragedy in Brussels some Conservative backbenchers called for even tougher penalties for football hooligans with punishment matching the physical pain they had inflicted upon others.

The Prime Minister said that a bill is to be introduced shortly, which will reach the statute book by August, to make it a criminal offence to be drunk or to have alcohol on football grounds, or on entry to a football ground and in most areas of grounds.

The Government is to hold more talks with the football authorities on club membership cards, more all-ticket matches and selective bans on visiting supporters. The Poplewell inquiry into the Bradford fire tragedy will also take in any lessons from Brussels before it reports.

Mr Kinnoch, after welcoming the package, added: "We are frankly rather surprised at the restricted action proposed by the Government and disappointed by the decision to extend the Poplewell inquiry when it is already stretched to the limits."

He said it was not enough to hope that Mr Justice Poplewell would report in time for his proposals to be implemented before the start of the next season.

He asked that the Government bring forward proposals to ensure that some of the revenue from football was returned to give extra assistance with improvements for ground safety and security.

"Frankly, the proposals we have heard so far do not begin to match the scale of the crisis in British football and near to British football grounds."

It was necessary to make arrangements to defeat the criminals who were destroying the game, terrorising spectators and inflicting misery on people who lived near football grounds, or who

might be travelling at the same time as football games. The response of the Government could not solely relate to punishment and policing.

"We want the things caught and we want the things punished but it is essential to discover not only who has committed the crimes but also why they committed such crimes." The aim of such an investigation must be to ensure that the things had had their day finally, once and for all said Mr Kinnoch. "We shall never permit them to show their ugly and thoughtless faces again."

Mrs Thatcher responded to Mr Kinnoch's demand for an inquiry saying: "It could go on and on for years and find as many answers as there are people on such an inquiry."

"There is violence in human nature and there are only three ways of trying to deal with it, either persuasion, prevention or punishment. We shall try to operate all three."

The Prime Minister said there was already very considerable sums of money going to football and the government were prepared to allocate more should the result of the inquiry by the football authorities show that more money was needed to make grounds safe.

Mr Eric Heffer (Lab. Liverpool, Walton), whose constituency includes Anfield, said that the time had come to face up to the political elements who had been involved and he said there must be no "cover up" of the terrible things that had happened.

The Heysel ground in Brussels had been unsuitable and police action had been inadequate to deal with the immediate outbreak of rioting. He urged that whatever was proposed should not be used as a further attempt to undermine civil liberties.

Mr David Allen (Lab. Liverpool, Mossley Hill) asked the Prime Minister to extend the ban on alcohol to the areas around grounds, and not just on coaches but also on only free ferries. He urged all those who had witnessed the scenes in Brussels and had some say in the running of the game to identify themselves as responsible for the events at the European Cup Final.

Mr John Carlisle (C. Luton) called for tougher penalties. "Nowhere in the Prime Minister's statement were the penalties that would put upon the football hooligans the sort of physical pain that they had put upon others," said Mr Carlisle.

Mrs Thatcher replied by saying that the penalties available were already severe and she believed that recent events would mean that heavier sentences were now to be meted out.

Mr Merlyn Rees, the former Labour Home Secretary, backed the demand for a full investigation into the causes of football hooliganism saying: "Have you considered what I was home Secretary? What has gone wrong? Something has gone wrong in this country and you as Prime Minister have got to give at least some thought as to what has gone wrong."

Mr Eldon Griffiths (C. Bury St Edmunds) said no legislation would be effective unless the police could enforce it. Police were fed up being used as the "poor bloody infantry" and were fed up asking for powers and being denied them. He said that a police request to be allowed to search for weapons, under clothing, when supporters were entering football grounds had been refused.

Winding up the debate on the statement, Mr Kinnoch repeated his demand for an inquiry and said that Mrs Thatcher had only seemed interested in dealing with the symptoms of the problem. He asked her to reconsider her attitude so that an investigation could be held to find the real answers.

But Mrs Thatcher once again rejected the request, saying: "There are books and books and papers and papers and courses and courses on it. They have not found the answer and they never will."

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## Politician of the old school who was too strong to be a subordinate

Norman Shrapnel on the career of Lord George Brown, the man in the permanent shadow of Harold Wilson

LORD George Brown's political career peaked too late or too early, he was more at home in the commitment world than in the manipulative world of the sixties which landed him in the permanent shadow of Harold Wilson.

Though on the face of it an orthodox Labour politician of the old school, a bright child of the trade union movement promoted to further the cause of his fellow workers, he was too powerful a personality to fit any mould; still less to be a comfortable subordinate.

Say what you would of the Member for Belper — and most imaginable things were said of him in the course of his quarter-century in the House of Commons, and subsequently — no-one would ever deny that he was a remarkable and gifted man. He humanised our public life, sometimes to an embarrassing extent. For all its drawbacks, perhaps this was the best of his gifts.

There was nothing facetious about British politics as long as George Brown was playing a central part. He was in his early thirties when he rode into the Commons on the triumphant Labour wave of 1945, holding some minor posts under Attlee and serving briefly as Minister of Works before settling into the long period of opposition labelled on the Labour side as "the years of Tory misrule".

He was deputy leader of

the Labour Party from 1960, holding the post against Wilson's challenge in 1962. Yet when Hugh Gaitskell died a year later it was Harold Wilson who was chosen to succeed to the leadership. That was George Brown's year of fate: from then on his star could be seen as steadily declining. Yet it remained remarkably bright — at times the most luminous in all the political sky.

Brown was at his brightest as Secretary for Economic Affairs in the 1964 Labour Government, before the disenchantment set in and the troubles with Wilson hardened. He was much concerned with the prospects of joining the European Community, a cause to which he was committed. He was deeply involved with little rivalry from colleagues, in the prices and incomes dialogue. He believed in institutions, new ones if necessary, as instruments of policy, and showed himself as being capable of being the rare sort of statesman who dares to look beyond the immediate strategy and the next election.

No conceivable prime minister could have found him a comfortable colleague, but with Wilson there were temperamental aggravations to the inevitable conflict. This came to a head when Brown was Foreign Secretary, an office he took over in 1966 and in which his best friends would hardly have claimed that he did as well as he had done, or tried to do at the Department of Economic Affairs.

Not that he was unhappy in the job; indeed there were times when he was clearly enjoying the Foreign Office more than it was enjoying him. Most people — they were not necessarily right — would have felt safer with a less colourful

figurehead, a face more in keeping with the bleakness of the international scene. Soon, when Michael Stewart took over, they were to have it.

In March 1968 Brown resigned over an affair that was more domestic than foreign. It was a sensational interlude, mixing seriousness and farce in the authentic American style. An unforeseen American currency move forced Wilson to call late-night meetings with his ministers, and George could not be found. (He complained that



they could not have looked for him very hard.) They went ahead without him. It was enough. Brown had made resignation moves before but this time he meant it, complaining to the Commons that the prime minister was governing unconstitutionally by short-circuiting the decision-making processes. Some saw it simply as one resignation too many, but Brown insisted that if anything he should have gone earlier.

There was no reconciliation, and Wilson's thumbnail sketch of George Brown in his book, *The Labour Government, 1964-70*, read like a tribute and an epitaph combined: "He was a man of first-class ability, a forceful

and indeed imaginative administrator, respected by his parliamentary colleagues, and commanding more affection in the wider Labour movement than any of us. His strengths far exceeded his weaknesses, but it was his weaknesses which ended his ministerial career."

There was plenty of life in him yet. Another attribute Brown possessed — to a fault, his alienated brothers were to say — was the ability to change. A product of the trade union, he nevertheless came to question their "special relationship" with the Labour movement. Labour, he argued in his autobiography, *In My Way*, which Gollancz brought out in 1971, needed to be less dependent on the unions, which could be led "by people who have no special attachment to the Labour Party or can be actively hostile to it." The party would do better to be more broadly based and seek funds and inspiration in wider fields.

Hero-figure, fall-guy, public entertainer, this one man in his time played many parts and came near to playing the roles of statesman and buffoon simultaneously. More studies were told about George Brown than any other politician, after Churchill, and many of them were true.

The son of a London lorry driver, George Brown was born in Peabody Buildings, Southwark, on September 2, 1914. When he left school at 14 he had inherited his father's fervent socialist principles. He went to work first as a junior City clerk, then as a shop assistant, but painstaking study at night school prepared him for the eight years he went on to

serve as an official of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

He believed that life was for living, even by politicians and was in constant conflict with the press and media for what he considered their intrusions. To his work he brought vigour, imagination, and an uncommon optimism, particularly in the economic field. It was said with truth that if any body could have sold a voluntary prices and incomes policy to the employers and the unions, Brown could.

At his best he was a rare parliamentary performer, speaking from conviction and to change minds. On the public platform he was brilliant, always happy in election campaigns. He could be uncommonly generous or over-optimistic, as in 1970 when he went round speaking for friends who he would have done better defending the home base. In the event Belper was lost, and soon George Brown was improbably transformed into Baron George-Brown of Jevington, in the county of Sussex.

Clearly, he missed the Commons after all those vigorous years, and there were few electrifying weeks in the nature of things it could not last — when he seemed determined to teach the upper house the anti-

**BROWN STUDIES:** in oratorical fight (left) 1974, as Foreign Secretary with Harold Wilson at London Airport in 1967 (above right) and with President Johnson at the White House the same year (right)



dated ways of the lower. Even in the Lords, men were still brothers and he met plenty of old friends there. But eventually he ran out of brothers. In 1976 came his last and saddest resignation — from the Labour Party itself. The Labour Government's Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill denied essential freedom. Lord George-Brown insisted.

"This is the saddest night of my life," he said as he gave up his party card. "After 45 years I've left for the same bloody reasons that I joined."

Ill-feeling between the party and its former deputy leader continued to grow. In 1979 the transport workers' chief, Moss Evans, said he had not been a leader but a man office boy. And same year Lord George-Brown condemned the election of Michael Foot to head Labour as "totally absurd". The foundation of the SDP saw Lord George-Brown's emergence once again as a barnstorming political campaigner.

He added, "If the best estimates available to us lead us to question whether we will be able to afford the promises we are making, then we have a duty to re-examine the position. It would be a disservice to the responsible to hand down obligations to our children which we believe they cannot fulfil."

Mr Fowler said, "The programme of reform will provide more help for low income families with children. It will establish a better partnership between state and individual provisions, especially in giving everyone the right to his own pension with his job. Above all, the reforms will provide a modern social security system to take us into the next century."

Mr Fowler said that the changes would be the biggest to the welfare services for 50 years. The new system would be easier to understand and administer. It would, for the first time, give equal support for those in an out of work, he said. He pledged that "the Government remains committed to concept of a national insurance system under which entitlement to major benefits is earned by payment of contributions during working life."

The former Labour leader, Mr Michael Foot (Blanaud Gwent) protested that the reforms were not in the Tory Party manifesto before the last general election and demanded details of the savings on the social security budget.

Mr Fowler insisted that he had made it clear that an inquiry was being set up to carry out a fundamental review of the social security system. As far as possible there would be no cash losses on supplementary benefits, but on housing benefit the saving would be about \$500 million a year.

## WELFARE

### Fowler reforms 'eroding welfare state'

By Colin Brown  
THE Shadow Social Services Secretary, Mr Michael Meacher, attacked the proposed government reforms of Britain's welfare system yesterday as "the erosion of the fundamental principle of the welfare state."

Mr Meacher told the Social Services Select Committee, Mr Norman Fowler, that his statement outlining the reforms to the Commons yesterday would be the central issue which would dominate the next general election.

Mr Meacher warned Mr Fowler: "Because this Government has profoundly misunderstood the commitment of the public to the welfare state it will pave the way for the election of the next Labour government."

Tory MPs feared Mr Meacher and warned that the reforms would erode the welfare state. The only note of Tory dissent came from Mr Andrew Bowden (C. Brighton, Hove), who sought assurance that the green paper was not "a white paper in disguise."

But Mr Fowler faced a sustained attack from Labour MPs for refusing to give details of the numbers of gainers and losers and the proposals and the total net savings which could be made. Mr Fowler insisted throughout that no detailed estimate could be given until the benefit levels were fixed in 1987.

The Liberal spokesman, Mr Archie Kirkwood, said that the Liberal Party was concerned about the tendency to move away from the principle of "broadly" Beveridge towards a service exclusively for the poor, and he said: "This proposal will fracture the all-party consensus that has existed in the past."

Opening his attack Mr Meacher claimed that the proposals would bring about a net loss to the state of at least \$1,000 million a year, even before the huge losses from the abolition of state earnings-related pensions began. "It represents the reduction in the Victorian values in the invidious distinction between the deserving and undeserving poor," said Mr Meacher.

The Government's long-term intention on Serps, which is the central arch of the welfare state, is a betrayal of the unequalled pledge given by the Prime Minister three weeks before the last election when she said: "Now are there plans to end the earnings-related pension?"

Mr Meacher claimed that the changes would allow the rich to get richer through greater tax cuts, but the poverty trap would be widened and the unemployed pensioners and those who would have to pay 20 per cent towards their rates, who included many pensioners and widows, would be the losers. In his statement after outlining the proposals, Mr Fowler said the country could not ignore the emerging costs of the Serps which could treble to nearly \$45 billion.

He added, "If the best estimates available to us lead us to question whether we will be able to afford the promises we are making, then we have a duty to re-examine the position. It would be a disservice to the responsible to hand down obligations to our children which we believe they cannot fulfil."

Mr Fowler said, "The programme of reform will provide more help for low income families with children. It will establish a better partnership between state and individual provisions, especially in giving everyone the right to his own pension with his job. Above all, the reforms will provide a modern social security system to take us into the next century."

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## EMBRYO BILL

### Shore bid to block Powell

By Alan Travis  
THE Shadow Leader of the House, Mr Peter Shore, yesterday demanded a select committee investigation of Mr Enoch Powell's Protection of (Unborn) Children Bill, before debate goes ahead in the Commons on it on Friday.

Mr Shore called the decision by Mr Andrew Bowden, the Conservative MP for Brighton Kemptown to give over his time for a private members' motion debate to further consideration of the Powell measure, "a major misuse of parliamentary procedure."

In the Commons yesterday he asked Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, to order a select committee investigation. "It would be wrong to allow this to go ahead without

first referring it to select committee procedure so that we can have a proper investigation on what is a most dangerous precedent," said Mr Biffen.

Mr Biffen said it was a topic which was better suited to the debate on Friday than to question time.

Earlier, Mr Nicholas Baker (C. Dorset N) had said that while he supported the Powell bill, he was also disturbed at the use of private members' motions to further a private bill. He asked Mr Biffen to take action to stop such procedures in the future.

Mr Biffen said that the procedure was in order and was a very great general interest.

MR GERALD KAUFMAN, the Shadow Home Secretary, yesterday demanded an emergency debate in the Commons over the ruling by the European Court of Human Rights

last week that Britain's immigration rules were unlawful because they discriminated against women.

Mr Kaufman said there was an urgent need for a debate before the Government decided on its course of action following the Strasbourg ruling and an urgent need to re-examine the hundreds of cases in which husbands and fiancées were now thrown in to total confusion over their entry rights.

The Speaker of the Commons refused the request for an emergency debate.

**MINERS**

**Provocation denied**

THE Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, yesterday dismissed the claim that the Commons that the Coal Board was provoking a new strike by its handling of pit closures. "It is a totally distorted picture to say that there is great discontent throughout the coalfields," he said at Question Time as Labour MPs protested

that pledges on mine closure procedures given to the pit deputies union, Nacods, had been "betrayed" by the NCB.

Coal production and deliveries were now reaching good levels and guarantees given to Nacods by the board meant there was no need for the union's two-week long overtime ban to continue, insisted Mr Walker.

But Labour MPs protested that the board was now closing pits "by stealth" and Mr Roy Mason (Barstley Central) warned that the industry was "hovering once more on the brink of a national strike."

The former Labour leader, Mr Michael Foot, joined the former Labour Energy Secretary, Mr Tony Benn, in condemning Mr MacGregor's handling of the Nacods dispute.

"The Board chairman was utterly dishonest" in the pit communities, claimed Mr Foot. "We know you never really wanted him there — can't you now get rid of him?" he asked. "What is the point of having a man who is not on the side of the miners?"

## BISHOP'S PLEA

### 'Let us play'

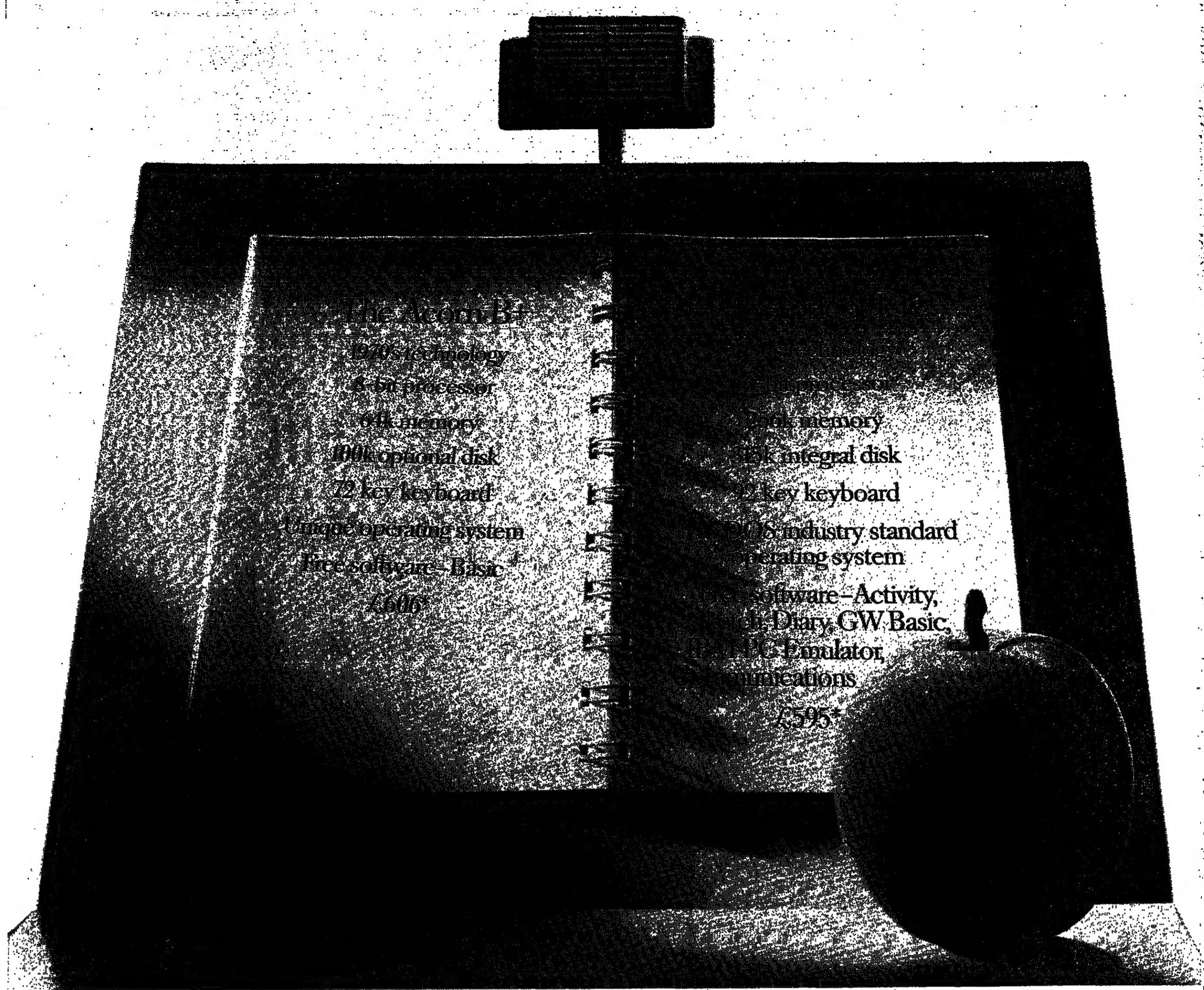
THE Bishop of Norwich appealed yesterday for Government help to enable a friendly pre-season match between Norwich City football club and the Italian team, Juventus, to go ahead in Norwich in August as planned.

The Bishop, the Rt Rev Maurice Wood, told the Lords that the game had been arranged before last Wednesday's tragic events in Brussels, and the invitation still stood.

"I believe it could be a deeply healing experience and could do much to restore the level of our great national game and heal the shame and disgrace which brought it into disrepute," he said.

He asked the Leader of the Lords, Lord Whitelaw, to "give consideration, sympathy and even encouragement to the negotiations now going on to invite Juventus to England for that game at Norwich."





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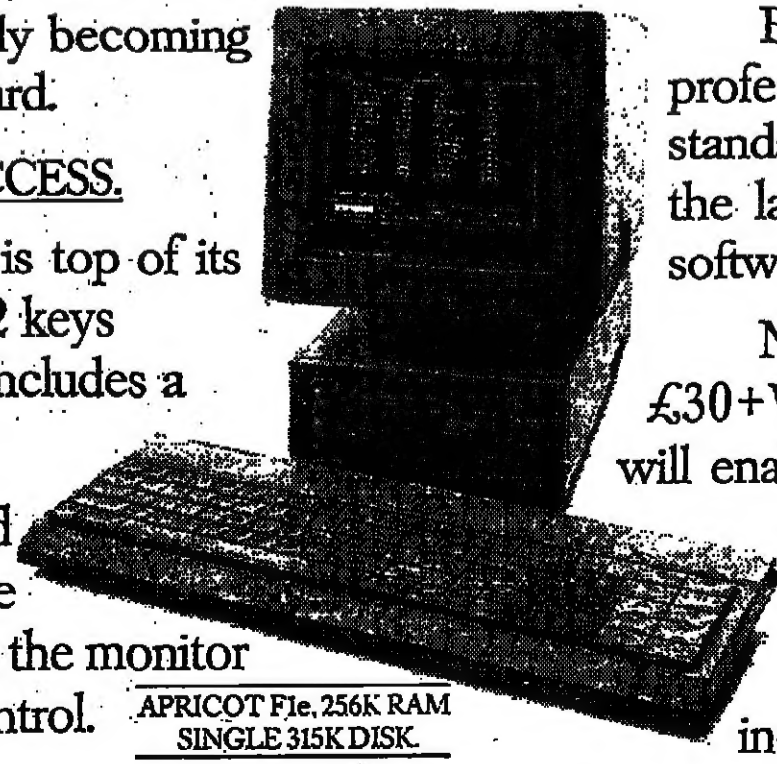
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## 'Soviet pilots' raid Pakistan

Swir, Pakistan: Eight jets from Afghanistan which carried out the worst cross-border attack on Pakistan in 17 months were advanced swinging MIG23s, the local militia commandant said yesterday.

The jets killed 12 and wounded 31 in four sorties on this North-west Frontier Province village, near the Afghan border, last Friday. But they flew too high for their markings to be identified, Lieutenant-Colonel Murad Khan Nayyar told visiting journalists.

Western diplomats assume the Soviet pilots fly any MIG23s used against Muslim guerrillas in Afghanistan since Kabul's air force does not have the aircraft.

"They were MIG23s, I saw them," said Nayyar, who declined to speculate on who the pilots might have been. A Soviet attack on Pakistan since the Soviet attack on Pakistan, if confirmed, would indicate a further escalation of Moscow's pressure against Pakistan for supporting the anti-communist guerrillas.

Afghan guerrillas and local militia 105 miles north of the provincial capital, Peshawar, machine-gunned the jets as they raced up the Chitral river valley at dawn on Friday, Nayyar and other witnesses said.

Afghan guerrilla forces have abandoned most of the Kunar valley in the face of a Soviet armoured offensive, and Soviet troops have captured a strategic village halfway up the valley, guerrilla sources said yesterday.

All the principal guerrilla groups had withdrawn their forces from the valley, in eastern Afghanistan, after more than a week of heavy air attacks and repeated assaults by Soviet tanks and shock troops, several guerrilla officials said. — Reuters/AP.

## Tension lessens in Sikh protest week

Amritsar: Tension in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar eased yesterday, third day of Genocide Week marking the killing of 1,000 militants when troops stormed the Golden Temple a year ago.

Markets were crowded with shoppers and traffic on the streets was normal. Police said that there had been no violent incidents.

"Before the start of the week there was a lot of tension in the air because of fear," one taxi driver said. "But as nothing has happened I am out on the streets like hundreds of others to do normal business."

The authorities imposed unprecedented security in Amritsar in the Punjab to ward off attacks by extremist followers of the militant preacher, Mr Singh Bhindranvale, who led a violent campaign for a separate Sikh state in the state.

Asked about the extent of the measures, the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, told a

Summit decides on steps to create 'climate for progress'

## Colombo and Delhi agree to defuse Tamil issue

From Eric Silver in New Delhi

Indian and Sri Lankan leaders agreed here yesterday on steps towards solving Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict. Both sides hoped that the two-day summit would produce results.

President Jayewardene told correspondents before flying home to Colombo that India would be able to help. Asked in what way, he replied: "We have reached agreement on that."

Although Indian sources were more cautious, a senior official confirmed that the outcome of the President's talks with Mr Rajiv Gandhi was positive.

A carefully-worded joint communiqué said that the two sides had agreed that "immediate steps should be taken to defuse the situation and create a proper climate for progress towards a political settlement which would be acceptable to all concerned. Within the framework of the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka."

They also agreed that "all forms of violence should cease and finally cease." The communiqué did not distinguish between Tamil terrorism and the army's retaliatory repression. It added, however, that every effort would be made for the speedy restoration of normality in the troubled northern and eastern provinces.

Mr Jayewardene reiterated his offer of an amnesty for the separatist gunmen if they laid down their arms, and insisted to correspondents that the army was in the predominantly Tamil areas only because

of the violence. This was seen as a hint that they might be withdrawn after a ceasefire.

Mr Jayewardene said Sri Lanka hoped to end communal violence by devolving power. This would be done through a system of development and co-ordinating councils.

Sri Lanka earlier had charged that the guerrillas have training camps in south India — which has a large Tamil population — and that New Delhi was not doing enough to stop their activities. India denied involvement in the crisis, which has led to clashes between the island's Sinhala and Tamil communities, with hundreds of people killed over the past two years.

Reuters adds from Colombo: Violence continued in Sri Lanka yesterday. Gunmen ordered Sinhalese and Muslim passengers off a bus and then fired at those left inside, killing at least 13 witnesses in the Tamil-dominated eastern province said.

Residents of Veppankulam, near Trincomalee, a government officer who survived the attack said that the gunmen showed Sinhalese identity documents to passengers.

The probation officer, who asked not to be named, said six to eight gunmen boarded the bus, carrying 45 passengers, at Veppankulam. "I immediately pushed my niece to the floorboard and we stayed there for a few minutes. We heard some shouts. The assault had gone and people were lying with gunshot injuries on the floor."

Medical teams are investigating reports of a possible epidemic among survivors of the cyclone that killed thousands and left 250,000 homeless in southern Bangladesh.

Officials in districts hit by the May 24 storm said that about 50 people had died of cholera, mainly from cholera.

Newspapers said that dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera had killed 150 people in the disaster zone, and blamed inadequate relief measures.

Mohammad Bakht, the senior coordination officer at Dhaka's independent International Centre for Cholera and Diarrhoeal Research, said that three teams of specialists had been sent to coastal areas at the government's request to investigate.

"Decomposing bodies have gravely threatened public health and a widespread diarrhoeal epidemic cannot be ruled out," he said. A government health official, Nasirul Alam, said the 817 people were affected by diseases, but only 18 deaths had been confirmed. — Reuters.

## Buddhists hold key to Sri Lankan solution

David Pallister reports from Colombo on Buddhist opposition to an accommodation that might solve the Tamil-Sinhalese disputes which have left hundreds dead, and led many Tamils to flee abroad

SRI LANKANS from the majority Sinhalese community celebrated Poya day at the weekend — the 2,500th anniversary of the introduction of Buddhism from India.

This year, with the worst level of communal violence since the riots of 1983, it was designated a day of prayer for peace and reconciliation. But behind the Buddhist non-violent tradition, the three powerful chapters of monks and their political allies are bracing for another battle to maintain the dominance of Sinhalese-Buddhist nationalism.

As has been demonstrated on three occasions in the past 30 years, they have the ability to wreck any proposals to give regional autonomy to the Tamil minority, whatever formula for negotiation President Jayewardene brings back from his summit in New Delhi. Several senior monks in the hill town of Kandy — the site of the Temple of the Tooth, Sri Lanka's holiest shrine — made clear the weekend, during an interview, that they are quite prepared to use that power again.

"We are a small country and it is our country," one of the saffron-robed militants said. "We must protect our earth." It is a familiar and fearsome refrain.

Even since the Citizenship Act of 1948, when hundreds of thousands of Indian Tamils on the tea plantations were deprived of their civil rights, the Sinhalese-Buddhist high-caste elite has been accused of racism and worse. But the position of the 12,000 Buddhist monks is more complex than that.

The only common denominator among them is a sense of historical mission. Theirs is a simple tale, guided with myth and repeated as if it all happened yesterday: The Sinhalese came to Sri Lanka first, and ever since the great Indian king, Asoka, brought Buddhism to the island, it has remained the world centre of Lord Buddha's pure teachings. The Tamils came later — the immigrants — and after the British, the American missionaries, who educated the Tamil north. As independence came, the Tamil/Christian axis dominated the institutions of the state and the professions. This had to be reversed and has been.

Sinhalese historians and politicians have asserted, against all the evidence, that no independent Tamil kingdom ever existed on the island. The Sinhalese were declared of aryan descent, confusing a language category with race. On a more sinister vein, an early Sinhalese politician said: "We are one blood and one nation. We are a chosen people." That was 1939.

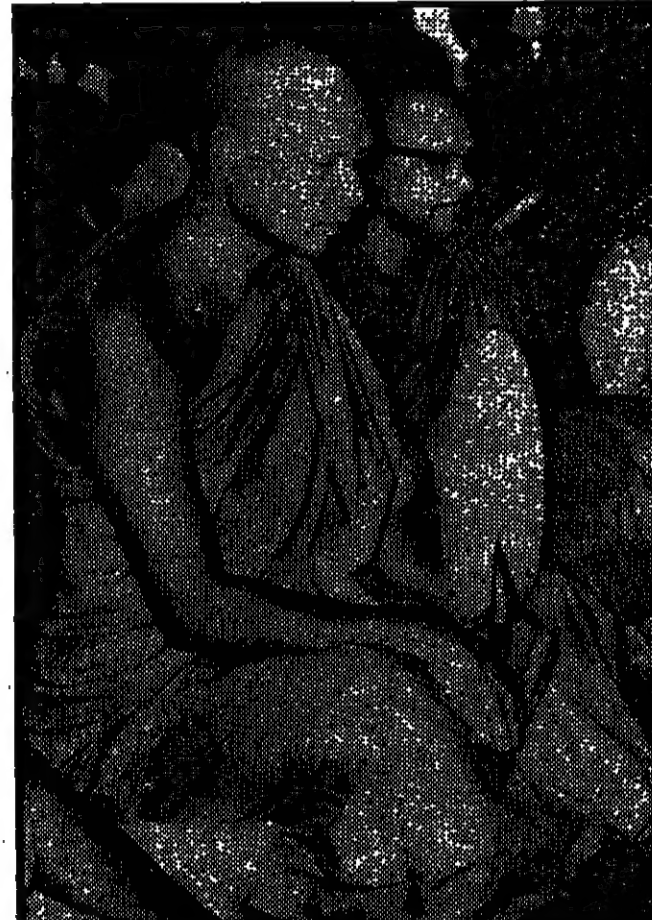
But the massacre of Sinhalese civilians at Anuradhapura three weeks ago has brought out the conciliatory Buddhist strain. "What price has a human life?" the Buddha asked of two land-lords warring over water rights. They could not reply and agreed to settle.

The clergy, led in this instance by Ven. Pallapane Chandananda, high priest of the Asgiriya chapter, have publicly called for negotiations with all the interested parties — Delhi, the Tamil-speaking Indian state of Tamil Nadu, where the guerrillas are alleged to have their bases, and the guerrilla leaders themselves.

It is a naive and somewhat distant view, but it is the one which has succeeded the Mail, said that he had been "stridently belaboured from around the globe" for allowing the Mail to go under.

Anglo American, he said, had an "important, indirect interest" in South Africa, the Anglo American, he said, was thus "held to bear some responsibility for the sad state of affairs."

But while Anglo American was prepared to prevent a take



Sri Lankan soldiers, top, punish a young looter taking advantage of communal strife. The solution may lie with the Buddhist priests, who have the power to insist on an accommodation between Tamil and Sinhala

over of her civil rights in 1980 for "some of power," and agree with her that there should be a general election.

One priest told me that the Government's treatment of terrorism was "like a beggar with an open wound. If the wound was healed there would be no cause to beg."

The clergy's support for Mrs Bandaranaike's Sri Lankan Freedom Party (SLFP) goes back to 1956. The monks were the main agitators for the "Sinhala only" campaign that enthroned Sinhalese as the official language and Buddhism as the national religion. But both the SLFP and the President's United National Party (UNP) have played the Buddhist power card in a purely opportunistic way.

Both parties, in the fifties and sixties, sponsored regional proposals for the Tamils, only abandoning them after Sinhalese-Buddhist protests from the opposition.

It was a group of hard-line rightwingers in the UNP cabinet which put paid to Mr Jayewardene's slow but sincere attempts in 1984 to reach a settlement with the Tamils. This clique, and some individuals, are basically jockeying to promote a successor to the 78-year-old

President, whose term of office ends in 1989. The powerful families who run the UNP machine have their loyal candidates. But they are confronted with a number of populist politicians who have been held partly responsible for the organised intimidation and violence during the 1982 presidential election.

One academic from the Committee for Rational Development, a multi-ethnic group formed after the riots, describes Sri Lanka's problems thus: "The politics of manipulation and terror, parading as democracy need to be exposed so that some intelligent, civilised, rational perspectives, permeated by fresh convictions and new energies, may be restored. The values of justice, equality and civility have virtually to be exhumed."

In December, 1983, Mr Jayewardene returned from India with Annexure C, a set of joint proposals that the Tamils would have accepted. It included regional control of law and order and the judiciary as well as land use. They would still be acceptable, even to some of the guerrilla leaders, although the Buddhist sovereign state of Sri Lanka would not be compromised. The monks may see things differently.

## Newspaper closure a financial decision

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

The chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Kelly, spoke out publicly for the first time last night on why his corporation allowed the Rand Daily Mail to die.

Anglo American did not intend to save the commercially ailing liberal Rand Daily Mail because its function is to "make profits for its shareholders in a socially responsible manner."

Mr Kelly, speaking at a function arranged by Business Day, the daily which succeeded the Mail, said that he had been "stridently belaboured from around the globe" for allowing the Mail to go under.

Anglo American, he said, had an "important, indirect interest" in South Africa, the Anglo American, he said, was thus "held to bear some responsibility for the sad state of affairs."

But while Anglo American was prepared to prevent a take

over of SA Associated Newspapers by hostile forces acting for the government, as it did in the 1970s, it was never the intention that its defensive intervention would extend to subsidising commercial losses.

Mr Kelly added: "It bears repeating that the corporation is in business to make profits for its shareholders in a socially responsible manner. . . . We have to go along with the judgment of the market in its broadest sense. The demise of the state is a market judgment, however regrettable."

He said of the role of the press under the limited coalition government which might emerge from the new tri-racial parliament that "it may well be that safeguarding the purity of the state from corruption and deceit during the challenging times before us may be far more arduous and dangerous for the press as a whole, than any opposition undertaken by the English press in the days of (former prime ministers) Verwoerd and Vorster."

Their housekeeper, Elizabeth Nyamathi, was quoted by the Daily Nation as saying that she was awakened by a disturbance and Mr Craig-McFeeley shouting to the intruders to go away. She said she pressed a radio alarm button which summoned a van carrying four guards employed by Ultimate Security, a private firm.

According to Nairobi newspaper accounts, a gang of about 10 men invaded the Craig-McFeeley home in the suburbs of Karen on Saturday.

Their housekeeper, Elizabeth Nyamathi, was quoted by the Daily Nation as saying that she was awakened by a disturbance and Mr Craig-McFeeley shouting to the intruders to go away. She said she pressed a radio alarm button which summoned a van carrying four guards employed by Ultimate Security, a private firm.

## Gemayel leaves parties guessing after summit

From David Hirst in Beirut

President Amin Gemayel has been consulting Lebanese leaders after his summit meeting with President Assad of Syria, but he still seems to be the only person who knows what was decided and mystery still surrounds Syria's intentions in Lebanon.

So far the mountain has given birth to a mouse if that. Before President Gemayel went to Damascus, the summit was billed as the most important of the seven such encounters the two leaders have held. They spent at least 15 hours together in five separate meetings, including 25 minutes in the presidential car at the airport.

The summit did manage to generate another of those waves of optimism which, in Lebanon these days, are increasingly difficult to generate. But three days later, the Beirut press said very little.

During the next few days, they confined themselves to saving that there would be contacts among the Lebanese themselves, and between them and the Syrians.

The only signs so far are the reopening of the crossings between the two halves of the capital. The Greater Beirut Security Committee met to discuss this and the reconvening of the cabinet of "National Unity," whose members have been unable to speak to one another for a good deal longer than the crossings have been closed.

Damascus has shed no light. The Syrian media are even vaguer than usual, with yesterday's Al-Thawrah reiterating, yet again, that the summit had laid the foundations of a

final solution to the Lebanese crisis. It was now up to the Lebanese to apply all decisions and remove all obstacles which stand in the way of national entente.

A Ba'athist source insisted that, despite speculation about the return of the Syrian army to Beirut or its assistance to the Lebanese army — Syria will play no increased military role in Lebanon until the Lebanese agree among themselves.

It remains to be seen whether this is Syrian caution taken to extreme, or whether it is hesitation and indecision.

Mr George Habash, of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has now openly attacked Syria from Algiers. The Soviet Union is displeased and has shown it at the Security Council. So is Iran, where Ayatollah Montazeri has denounced the disarming of the Palestinians as a "conspiracy." The Druze leader, Mr Walid Junblatt, was reported to have been under virtual house arrest in Damascus, until the Russians intervened on his behalf.

Meanwhile, fresh fighting flared at Beirut's embattled Palestinian refugee camps yesterday as Damascus pressed for speedy implementation of security decisions taken at the summit.

Residents and Beirut radios said rocket explosions and tank and machine-gun fire echoed from the Chaltilla and Bourj al-Barajneh camps, near the Israeli border.

Sources said that Israeli forces blew up three houses and arrested 40 men during an eight-hour raid on the village of Majeid Silm, near the Israeli border.

## Shamir tells Howe of Israeli problems

By Patrick Kealey, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Minister and vice-premier of Israel, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, began an official visit to Britain yesterday by meeting the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, at the Foreign Office.

Neither side would comment about the talks, but it was apparent that Israeli reservations about King Hussein's plan for a conference on Middle Eastern peace have not in any way been weakened. The Jordanian monarch, who has been visiting Washington, is due to hold talks with Mrs Thatcher later this week.

Mr Shamir, who held office as prime minister for a year before taking his present post in the new coalition government, spent two-and-a-half hours in consultation with Sir Geoffrey.

Topics covered included Israel's trading problems with the

European Community, which will be complicated by the accession of Spain and Portugal at the beginning of next year, because of the advantage this will give their farm produce.

The Foreign Office said that the discussions between Mr Shamir and Sir Geoffrey took place in "a friendly and unhampered atmosphere."

In southern Lebanon, Israeli troops yesterday raided a Shi'ite Muslim village, blew up three houses and seized 40 men just three days before Israel's scheduled final withdrawal from Lebanon.

A spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, said that the Israeli forces consisted of four tanks, 22 armoured personnel carriers and 30 other vehicles, security sources reported.

Sources in Beirut reported that Ghanian members of the peacekeeping force were not allowed to enter the village during the Israeli raid.

## No trumpets in Tripoli

BEIRUT: Libya has launched a campaign to destroy Western musical instruments, information, and crowds have burned thousands of them in Tripoli and Benghazi, the official Libyan news agency, Jana, reported yesterday.

"It was announced that from this day, all Western musical instruments, information material, and implements that harm our arts and heritage will be destroyed, the agency, monitored in Beirut, said.

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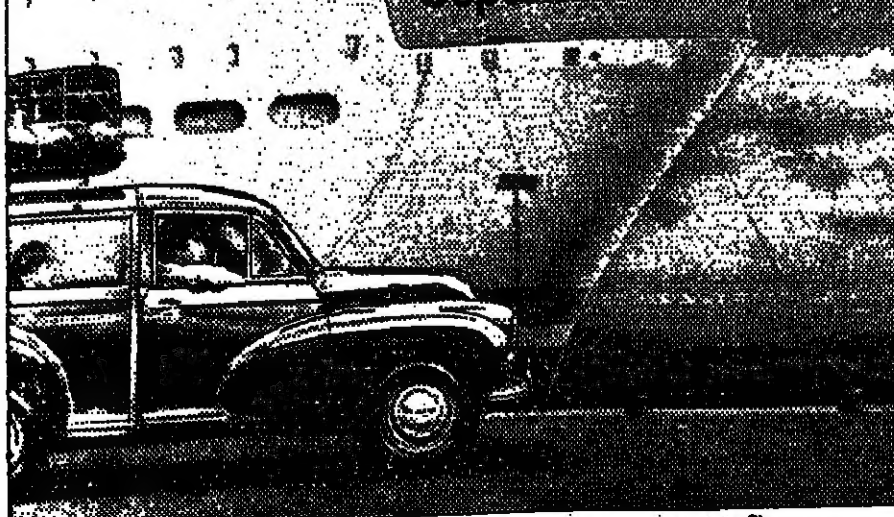
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IN THE SEALINK Continental FREE-FOR-ALL



Reagan keeps options open  
as scientists attack SDI

## Decision to abide by Salt treaty is postponed

From Michael White in  
Washington and David  
Fairhall in London

The struggle within the Administration about the fate of the Salt II arms control agreement led to a further postponement yesterday of the decision to stand by the treaty's limits when it expires at the end of the year.

After a meeting of the National Security Council at which rival views of the treaty's usefulness were aired by the Pentagon and State Department, a holding statement was issued by State Department officials. It described the Administration as "re-evaluating the end of a lengthy review" with a large range of options open, and said that President Reagan would inform Congress of his final decision by June 10 "if a final decision is to be made at this time."

This implies that Mr Reagan will take the advice of his Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and keep his options open as long as possible, rather than follow the Defence Secretary, Mr Casper Weinberger, and his hawkish assistant secretary, Mr Richard Perle, in insisting that Salt II has little to offer the US, given Soviet violations of the treaty. The announcement that the US will not unilaterally abide by the unratified treaty.

Mr Shultz is to report on the US options and thinking to the US Congress and to NATO foreign ministers at the NATO Atlantic Council meeting in Lisbon later this week. President Reagan is said to be taking European advice into account.

The issue is complicated by the belief in Congress, among US arms control experts and inside the Administration that America has more to gain by adherence to Salt.

Meanwhile, sceptical American scientists have again attacked Mr Reagan's Star Wars programme in a new study. They argue that if both superpowers deployed partially effective defences against nuclear missiles, the United States would be less, not more, secure than it is today.

The study, prepared by Peter Clausen on behalf of the 100,000-strong Union of Concerned Scientists, also points to the danger of destabilising NATO, and the difficulties the Strategic Defence Initiative will pose for arms control.

A more stable East-West relationship, based on strategic defences could perhaps be established if there were mutual trust and cooperation, the UCS concedes. But in that case, there should be no problem in reducing nuclear arms directly.

Publication of the study coincided with a statement in Washington by Mr Paul Nitze, the US arms control adviser, that research into strategic defences by the US and the Soviet Union is not inconsistent with the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Mr Clausen assumed, for the sake of the UCS argument, that the ABM Treaty has been renegotiated or abandoned to allow both superpowers to defend their land-based missile silos more extensively.

This could, he feels, create the basis for a broader ballistic missile defence offering protection to cities and industries, but he argues that these imperfect defences might be seen in Moscow as a sinister preparation for a disarming surprise attack.

## Salvador police end sit-ins

From Robert McCartney in  
San Salvador

Hundreds of Salvadorean military policemen and national guardsmen carrying automatic weapons burst into five hospitals and 20 clinics of the state-run health system around the country before dawn on Sunday, to end four-week-old takeovers by striking health workers.

The armed forces reported that four police "observers" were shot and killed in the action at San Salvador's general hospital. But neither the military nor the strikers reported that any civilians were killed or wounded there.

The police actions appeared designed to crack down on what President Duarte charges is "subversive" use of the union movement by El Salvador's leftwing guerrillas to destabilise his government.

The state health workers' strike technically was illegal, but government officials acknowledged that such stoppages have been tolerated since 1979 without use of force. Mr Duarte lashed out at unions in his state-of-the-nation address on Saturday, in a wide-ranging criticism of the Salvadorean left—Washington Post.

## Diplomatic links reduced

From Tony Jenkins in  
Managua

The President of Costa Rica, Mr Luis Alberto Monge, has announced that diplomatic relations between his country and Nicaragua are to be "reduced to the most minimal level" and that he will not accredit a new ambassador to the vacant embassy in Managua.

In a nationally-broadcast speech on Sunday he blamed Sandinista troops for an attack on a Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol in which two men died. President Monge also said that he was summoning an urgent meeting of the Organisation of American States and of the Contadora regional peace group.

It is the worst crisis so far in relations between the two countries and it is just one step away from a complete diplomatic break off.

President Monge has also spoken of increasing defence on the northern border with Nicaragua and improving training of the paramilitary Civil Guard police force. There are already 28 US military advisers in Costa Rica providing training. This has sparked domestic protests that the country, which has no army, is being drawn into the regional conflict.



Seventy Catholic ordinands prostrate themselves before the Pope in St Peter's Basilica at the weekend, when they were ordained as priests. The group included 28 members of the secretive and conservative Opus Dei order

## Coalition crisis in Portugal

From Peter Collis in  
Lisbon

PORTUGAL'S ruling political parties were deciding yesterday on the fate of the increasingly shaky government coalition of Socialists and Social Democrats which has governed Portugal for the past two years.

This week's political crisis, which may foreshadow the end of the present government, came to a head after a strongly anti-government speech on Sunday by the new Socialist Democrat leader, Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva, speaking at a political rally in the ultraconservative district of Rio Maior.

Mr Cavaco Silva said that political agreements should be judged in the light of what they do or do not achieve. "We want a new party, a new government, and a new country. A rejuvenated Social Democratic party cannot agree to remain in an ageing government," he said.

The right wing political faction within the Social Democratic party, which is led by Mr Cavaco Silva, is strongly opposed to government policies on labour and agrarian reform. The party has now called for modifications in these policies which the Socialists appear to be unwilling to accept.

The political committee of the Social Democratic Party was meeting on Monday to decide whether to withdraw from the Government.

The withdrawal of the Social Democrats from the government and the coalition would leave the Socialists without a parliamentary majority, and would almost certainly oblige President Remalho Eanes to do one of three things: dissolve Parliament, asking the government to remain on merely as a caretaker until new general elections can be called; allow Parliament to stay in office, asking the political parties represented in it to come up with a new government to take charge until after the presidential elections are held at the end of the year; or put together a government himself as a temporary solution.

## Uproar at Gdansk political trial

By Hella Pick

Uproar broke out yesterday in the courtroom in Gdansk when the trial resumed of three Solidarity activists described by the Polish leader, General Jaruzelski, as belonging to a small group of "professional martyrs".

The three men — Adam Michnik, a leading dissident and a founder of the now disbanded KOR Committee for Workers' Self-Defence, Bogdan Lys and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, regional leaders of Solidarity — variously refused to testify, called for the judge to be disqualified and complained of intimidation.

Mr Frasyniuk was barred from the trial and told he would be tried in absentia. Mr Lys was also ruled out of order when he said defiantly that, "although I am accused of working to the detriment of

the society, society nonetheless continues to show me its sympathy".

Mr Michnik claimed that the judge's behaviour was "discriminatory, blocking the explanations of truth and insulting to my dignity".

A second political trial involving two priests who took part in the "war of the crosses" over displaying crucifixes in state schools was adjourned after one of the accused men failed to turn up.

These new troubles between the regime and some of its opponents coincide with an interview given by General Jaruzelski to the French Communist daily, L'Humanite, in which he repeats assurances given to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in it he says that Poland does not want political prisoners and also says he recognises the need

for "good Church-state relations".

The three Solidarity activists were arrested in February, when police raided a secret meeting called by Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the banned union, to discuss a strike call in protest at price increases.

Mr Walesa was told that he would be under investigation, and banned from leaving Gdansk without police permission. The other three men were detained and charged with inciting public unrest. Even though the strike call was dropped they face sentences of up to five years.

The Gdansk trial began 10 days ago and was adjourned three times after the defendants refused to plead guilty. The judge ruled that the defendants were using the trial as a platform for political struggle against the Socialist state.

When the trial resumed yesterday, Western media, Church representatives and two US human rights observers were again excluded from the court. But relatives inside the court are relaying details of the proceedings.

By comparison with the well-known figures involved in the Gdansk trial, the two priests in the crosses trial are almost unknown. They are charged with organising a school strike and face maximum sentences of up to three years.

In his interview, General Jaruzelski said that he had no complaints against the majority of the clergy, who continued to act "in the spirit of constitutional principles". But he said it was impossible to tolerate "militant clericalism", where "religious convictions were being used as instruments of political struggle against the Socialist state."

## Neonazi football fan leader accused of attack on Turks

From Anna Tomforde in  
Bonn

The 31-year-old leader of a Neo-Nazi football fan club went on trial in Dortmund yesterday for attacking a centre for Turkish immigrant workers after a Borussia Dortmund football match two years ago.

Siegfried Borchardt, known to his supporters as "SS-Siggi", is the leader of the 40-strong "Borussia Front" that is notorious for stirring up trouble during and after matches.

Similar clubs exist in Hamburg, Munich and several other First Division cities, where their regular appearance at matches is closely monitored by police.

Last Saturday, Borussia Front supporters at a match in Gelsenkirchen shouted "Liverpool, Liverpool" before fights broke out in the stadium and 19 people were arrested.

Borchardt appeared in court clad in black and his fist raised in the Hitler salute, a gesture reciprocated by supporters in the courtroom who shouted "Turks off to Ankara, hurry, hurry, hurry".

Spectators displaying "I am proud to be German" stickers on their black leather jackets, were heard deriding the court as a "Punch and Judy show" and swearing that "the hour of revenge will come" for wrongs done to give evidence against the Front.

Borchardt is accused of disturbing the peace by hurling a chair against the window of the Turkish cultural centre, situated next to the right-wing fan's local pub, and frequented at the time by a number of intimidated foreigners.

Borchardt, who denied the charge, is already serving a 30-month prison term for hurling teargas bombs at Turks in a Dortmund restaurant in October 1983, injuring eight people. He faces further charges of causing grievous bodily harm and spreading racial hatred.

The Front, which is known to have spread havoc and fear among Turks in Dortmund for the past two years, also stood in recent regional elections as the arm of a new rightwing political organisation known as the Free German Workers' Party.

Members of the Front are suspected of painting a swastika with tomato ketchup on a little Turkish girl's forehead

and pushing a Turkish boy into a rubbish bin and setting his jacket on fire.

In Rome, families of two soccer fans killed in the Borussia stadium riot suffered further anguish yesterday when doctors opened the coffins to carry out post-mortems and found the wrong bodies.

In Udine, in the north-east, the coffin identified as that of Nialo Fabbro, aged 31, one of the 31 dead Italian fans, held the body of a bearded young man unknown to the family.

In Grottoia, in southern Italy, the family of 38-year-old Luciano Papaloca opened the coffin for the autopsy only to discover the body of an unknown middle-aged man.

In Brussels, the president of the Belgium Parliament's lower house, Mr Jean Dehaene, yesterday called on the government and the European football Union to compensate victims of last week's football riot.

Mr Dehaene said that such a gesture would help ease the shame caused by poor organisation by Belgian security forces and by UEFA's "scandalous" decision to go ahead with the European Cup soccer final between Liverpool and Juventus of Italy after 38 people had died.

## EEC plans equality

From Derek Brown in  
Luxembourg

Education ministers of the EEC have agreed a 10-point programme to promote equal opportunities for boys and girls.

The broadly defined agreement pledges them, among other things, to eradicate sexual stereotypes from school textbooks, achieving a balance between the numbers of men and women in top education jobs, and allowing boys and girls to make "non-traditional" career choices.

The agreement sets no target dates for implementation of the measures, nor is there any compulsion on member states to introduce them. The EEC Commissioner responsible, Mr Peter Sutherland, of Ireland, said the 10 points would merely "lay the foundations for equality".

The Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, said that all 10 ministers were able to agree brief discussion. He said that in Britain there had been dramatic progress towards equality. The proportion of girls going to higher education was now up to 44 per cent, and the department was predicting 47 per cent.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Harare all set for polls

ZIMBABWE'S first post-independence elections will be held on June 27 for white voters and on July 1 and 2 for the country's black majority. It was announced in Harare yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Edmore Zvobgo, writes Andrew Mubvumba.

"We are going all out to ensure that these elections will be held freely and fairly," he said. "We want the world to see that we are doing that."

Mr Zvobgo said that all polling places would have strict security and would allow every voter to ballot secretly. The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and his security and defence ministers would determine how security forces would be used to maintain order during the campaign period and during voting.

### Kissing cost

A BORN student was yesterday ordered to pay £1,250 to a patient who was left with a "joy of kissing" after a tooth was extracted three years ago. Denis Farand, an employee at the French embassy, said that when he tries to kiss he feels little sensation because of nerves damaged in the operation.—AP.

### Revenge bomb

A BOMB exploded yesterday killed the 65-year-old mother of a camera maker turned police informer and injured his sister-in-law as the victims slept in a camper. Naples police reported. They believe the bomb was planted by the camorra, the Neapolitan version of the mafia.—AP.

### Dividing line

THE International Court of Justice in The Hague yesterday decided that the territorial dividing line on the continental shelf between Malta and Libya should give Tripoli control over a greater area. It ruled by 14 votes to three that the dividing line should be 18 miles closer to Malta.—Reuters.

### Reporter shot

A JOURNALIST has been shot dead inside a cinema in Davao City in the southern Philippines. Manny Julian, aged 28, who worked for a local entertainment magazine and was a freelance journalist at a university, was shot in the head. He was the 14th Philippine journalist to be killed in the past six years.—Reuters.

### Crash cause

THE driver of the British school coach which crashed in France last week killing seven people suffered a brain haemorrhage that led to him losing control of the vehicle, justice officials said in Ales yesterday.—Reuters.

### Trial advice

ISRAELI'S Attorney-General, Mr Yitzhak Zamir, yesterday advised the government against suspending the trial of Jewish settlers accused of attacks against Palestinians, the government press office said.—Reuters.

### Disaster aid

PRESIDENT Reagan yesterday declared 12 counties in Pennsylvania to be disaster areas following the tornado damage. The declaration makes affected areas eligible for low-interest loans, grants and temporary federal assistance. Officials said the death toll could exceed the 87 reported.—AP.

### Appeal fails

A COURT in Taipei yesterday upheld life sentences on two Taiwanese gang leaders convicted of killing a disloyal Chinese-American writer in California. Lawyers for Chen Chih-li and Wu Tzu-ping, leaders of the Bamboo Union gang, said they would appeal to the Supreme Court.—Reuters.

### Concession

THE first Arab astronaut, Saudi Prince Sultan Bin Salman, has been given permission to pray without performing ritual ablutions by Saudi Arabia's chief religious expert. The Prince flies into orbit on June 17 aboard the US space shuttle Discovery.—AP.

### Tony awards

RIG RIVER, a musical version of Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, ran away with Broadway's Tony theatre awards on Sunday night by winning seven, while Neil Simon captured his first prize for best play with Biloxi Blues.—AP.

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## End in sight for Hitler Diaries trial

From Anna Tomforde in  
Bonn

THE Hitler Diaries trial entered its final stage this week.

During the past 10 months, the Hamburg court has heard confessions, allegations and counter-allegations, as well as weird contradictions from the two principal accused — the self-confessed forger of the 62 volumes, Konrad Kujau, and Gerd Heidemann, the Stern reporter who chased the "scoop" that the magazine once boasted would compel rewriting of history.

In the courtroom, the sensation that fueled some historians and attracted international publishers degenerated into a slanging match between the ebullient, 48-year-old Kujau, and Heidemann, who ordered the diaries from him. The former investigator, aged 53, has been subdued and nervous during the proceedings, appearing for each session with a little black box of tidily arranged notes. But he was not able to produce receipts for the £2.5 million Stern said it paid him to acquire the diaries.

Both defendants, charged with fraud and facing a maximum sentence of 10 years, have built up a defence that the court has acknowledged with either anger or reluctant amusement. Among the evidence produced was a



THE DEFENDANTS: Gerd Heidemann (left) and Konrad Kujau

pair of underpants that belonged to Idi Amin which Heidemann had hanging in his bathroom.

The performance of the two erstwhile collectors turned adversaries has made it impossible for the court to trace what has happened to the £2.5 million of which Kujau claims to have received only £500,000. But more important, the court has not been able to throw any light on whether or not the two men acted on their own.

Kujau, a dealer in Nazi relics who is known to his friends as "the general" because of his weakness for uniforms, and who used to celebrate Hitler's birthday in dimly-lit Stuttgart bars, confessed to forging the volumes before the trial opened last August, and thus prompted Heidemann's arrest.

His "forgery workshop," he said, consisted of ink, pen, paper, and the tea he used to give the paper a faded appearance. Under "constant pressure" from Heidemann, he said, he produced every four hours one volume of the documents that were later declared by the West German Federal Archives to be "proteusque superficial forgeries".

Kujau said in a newspaper interview that he would "write the diaries again," and confessed that he could not resist the temptation of continuing to forge Hitler's hand in his prison cell.

During meetings between leading Stern managers and old Nazi friends on his yacht, Karin II, that once belonged to Goering, the former SS general Karl Wolff and Wilhelm Mohrke were best men at Heidemann's wedding and, he said, helped him to track down Nazi criminals in South America.

The apparent ease with which Heidemann extracted large amounts of money from Stern managers for the diaries has been one of the most surprising aspects of the trial.

Mr Heint Nannen, Stern's publisher until 1963, said he was convinced that the diaries were genuine, but admitted that he had never held a copy in his hands.

Stern, once a magazine that prided itself on its investigative journalism, especially in relation to Germany's Nazi past, has not recovered from the fiasco. Its sales, at 2.1 million before the hoax, have remained stagnant at 1.6 million.







## Mr Fowler muffs his big chance

It started life as a radical, visionary attempt to recast the costly complexities of the Beveridge welfare state to the needs of the next century; it has surfaced from a sea of leaks as a cheese-paring raid on the poor to raise another billion or so for tax cuts. The ground for radical change has seldom been so fertile. Right and left, for different reasons, have campaigned for changes to a system which was designed before recent trends — like high unemployment and the growth of part time employment — changed the parameters of debate. Supplementary benefit, seen by Beveridge as a safety net for the few, now supports 8 million people (including children), needs 38,000 staff to administer and has a labyrinthine handbook for claimants the size of a novel. Small wonder more than a quarter of those entitled to benefits fail to take them up.

Yesterday's green papers, to be fair, do have some commendable initiatives. Housing benefits have been simplified, unemployed families bringing up children, among the worst off in the country, will fare better as will single parents. Child benefit will continue to be paid to all children, and fears that unemployment pay would be cut off after six months instead of a year have not materialised. Indeed, unemployed people will be able to earn £15 a week from other sources without affecting their entitlement. The Government also claims to have found a way of tackling the unemployment and poverty traps by basing the new family credit for low income working families on net pay instead of gross; thereby, it says, abolishing marginal tax rates of over 100 per cent.

So far, so good. The trouble, and the tragedy, is that such "winners" as there are (and it is difficult to locate them because of the absence of costings) must be set against a background of overall savings

(again not quantified) of perhaps a billion or more. And since well over 50 per cent of the £40 billion social security budget is untouchable because of pre-election promises — mainly on pensions, which account for 42 per cent of all spending — the cuts that remain bite disproportionately on those in the community least able to afford them.

The axe has fallen mainly on housing benefits. All households, it is proposed, will in future pay 20 per cent towards their domestic rates and all of their water rates. There are hints that mortgage payments will no longer be subsidised as hitherto. This will bear cruelly on the unemployed, who have already suffered from the taxation of benefit and the removal of earnings related benefit. The poorest 15 per cent of the population, forgotten shadows of the Thatcherite revolution, have already suffered £6 to £8 billion in social security cutbacks since 1979. Now they are singled out again.

The only "radical" element in the green paper is the decision to phase out the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme (Serps) which could have taken Beveridge into the next century. This move might have been forgiven if the Government had — as the Institute for Fiscal Studies suggested — used some of the savings to fund a sharp increase in the basic State pension. But not so. The Government has decided to abandon a scheme to give 11 million people a high retirement pension which carried the precious virtue of all-party support. It is being done without an electoral mandate and against the initial stand of Mr Fowler, who declared (in November, 1983) that his aim was not to call into question the fundamental pensions structure "that was established in the 1970s, with all-party agreement, and to which I was a party." That commitment has been jettisoned because of contentious economic forecasts about the cost of the scheme well into the next century and in pursuit of Mrs Thatcher's misplaced dogma that anything which walks with a State label must be privatised.

Yesterday's document is another example — like rates — of the Government's right wing populist impulses getting the better of the facts, only for the facts to bite back and prevent the madness from having its way. The fact is that there are no sharp

cuts to be made in the welfare budget without cutting into the substance of the poorest in our society, the very people a Beveridge successor should be trying to help.

If cuts still have to be made, then there is no justification whatever in aiming the review entirely at the poor while leaving the burgeoning "middle class welfare state" of mortgage interest relief, freedom from capital gains tax and pensions subsidies out of its terms of reference. Nor can a review based on the views of a narrow caucus of committed people, prevented in their terms of reference from increasing spending, be regarded as something likely to survive over the next few decades. By raiding the poor to finance tax cuts, unnecessary and maybe unwanted, for the better off, the Government has stood Beveridge on its head. There is a need for radical reform and it is all the greater after yesterday's muffed opportunity.

## Greece makes a clear choice

For Greece the good news is, first and most fundamentally, that the country has a functioning, one-party government, rather than a hung parliament with all challenges to legitimacy that might have ensued. For the next four years Mr Andreas Papandreu will be prime minister and Judge Christos Saratzakis will be the nation's unchallenged president. That, for a nation only twelve years away from military dictatorship, is a blessing. So, in the longer term, is the shake-down towards a two-party system. After the fall of the Junta in 1974 Greece faced two party political problems. They were how the votes of the substantial but unstable centre (from which both Papandreu and the Opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis originally sprang) would eventually split and how serious the threat from a newly legalised, pro-Moscow Communist party would prove. By undermining the Communists and by driving a few "moderates" back to the centre-right (and by changing the electoral system) Papandreu has (compare the Spanish experience) created a system of ins and

outs which could yet serve his country well.

His Pasok party's victory is also a signal that the socialist slogan "Change" has not lost its resonance. With a clear majority and another four years in office, Papandreu is now free to demonstrate what he means by that ambiguous phrase. He will, no doubt, build upon the health and welfare provisions he initiated after 1981. He will, one presumes, have another bash at the economy. If he is not to lose the support of those urban workers he wooed from the Communists, he will have to come up with some ideas about mass unemployment and inflation — which stubbornly refuses to fall. High-flown phrases about industrial democracy tragically need some flesh on the bones if trade unionists are not to swing back to Moscow.

Finally Mr Papandreu must come to terms with NATO and, in particular, the United States. He has demonstrated that his prickly nationalism rings bells in Greece. (New Democracy, interestingly, did not challenge it with any conviction.) From this position of domestic strength he must attempt to define a new relationship with the West, assuming, as we still do, that he is no closet nationalist. In which case it is up to the United States to do more than send knee-jerk signals — as it has been doing — suggesting that it is impossible to do business with Mr Papandreu. After all, he has just won and won convincingly.

## Rocking around the stones

It seems a pity that people cannot play at being Druids in the height of the summer if that is what they want to do. But one would need as many hands as the god Shiva to counterpoise the arguments fought out in the so-called Battle of Stonehenge. It is not known whether 30,000 visiting Druids ever assembled at the site. Even the occasion of their assembly, the Midsummer Solstice, is a matter of conjecture. If they did assemble they probably caused less inconvenience to the settled population of Wiltshire than their distant successors. On the other hand the main action at the

weekend took place in Hampshire, where the chief constable seems as ready to make secondary value judgments about the travelling people's life-style, and to act upon them, as to carry out his primary task of upholding law and order. On the third hand the owners had obtained an injunction forbidding the twelfth of these annual festivals because of the danger to the monument and its surroundings. In doing so they acted on behalf of a wider public. But fourthly, pop festivals are not in themselves illegal. They are intended to attract large crowds. They are more successful for having a theme. They have to be held where there is ample space. A glance at the map quickly limits the number of suitable locations.

On the remaining two hands are the arguments about Stonehenge itself and the complex of smaller sites for many miles around which it dominates. By general consent it is an important national monument. What it is a monument to is a more dubious matter. If ever it served a functional purpose the function has been lost. If it was a centre of spiritual pilgrimage there can be no certainty that the pilgrims expressed their spirituality in the same way as those who have trundled their mobile homes along the A303. It must be assumed that the builders of Stonehenge had a highly developed aesthetic sense and indeed, with so little knowledge of what they thought they were building, the aesthetics are all we can reasonably admire at this distance of time. As an engineering feat it certainly commands attention, though whether the engineering is admirable or not must depend on whether it served its purpose and gave satisfaction to its users. That, unfortunately, we cannot know. But it remains important as the Parthenon does to Greece, and one would not find Mr Papandreu encouraging very large numbers of Greeks to hold a three-week pop festival on his Acropolis.

The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission has made the betterment of Stonehenge and its surroundings its first task. Hitherto the area has been by far the least well-managed cultural site in Europe. That is a worthy cause, or at least we believe it is. Holding that opinion, and mindful of the high court injunction, we would have to concur with the chief constable and tell the 30,000 to clear off.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The violent froth precipitated by a complex social brew

Sir,—So many of us are trying in our shock to understand the recent tragedy in Brussels. It would be comforting to find a single and simple answer, however difficult to act upon.

Sir Richard Acland (Letters, June 1) tries. He sees the sickness as that of a society which establishes its symbols of success and then systematically denies them to some of its people. This, he seems to imply, is a distinctive feature of our decade; yet David Lacey's article the same day refers to the violence associated with the seventies.

There was on the other hand no football violence in the 1930s when crowds were bigger and unemployment, poverty, poor housing were also acute. There are unemployment and poverty, and working-class ghettos in Italy and Spain, where a devotion to football does not have such extreme consequences.

There is no violence associated with Rugby Union in Wales — where it is predominantly a working-class game — or Rugby League in the North of England where it interests the same communities as football by and large. For these games crowds, admittedly only on the big occasions, reach comparable proportions.

Sir Richard refers to an alternative philosophy of "Wholism". He seems to

mean something different from the more common use of that term, which originated with Professor Karl Popper and which was in Popper's view a fallacious tendency to seek a single simple cause for events and make it into a philosophy, instead of formulating hypotheses and subjecting them to counter-examples. In this sense Sir Richard's letter commits the fallacy.

I do not want to detract from the combined passion of all those who urge us to look at economic and social policies and educational apartheid as the root of so much that is destructive in our lives; and especially the feelings which make people use violence to express partnership, frustration, and the need for identity.

In view of the counter-examples given, however, I do urge that we look at other factors too, including the changing patterns of family life and entertainment, the wider access to travel and alcohol, and above all perhaps the organisation of the game, the huge sums of money associated with it, and its and its apotheosis in the media.

The complex formula which precipitates the explosion is what we seek.—Yours Howard Salts, 49 Lauderdale Drive, Petersham, Surrey.

I STILL SAY THE FIRST WORLD WAR WOULD HAVE BEEN OVER BY CHRISTMAS 1914 IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THAT NO-MASS-LAND FOOTBALL MATCH

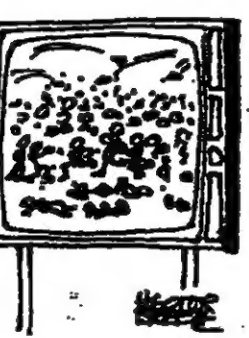


Sir,—Before too cosy a picture of the young men responsible for football violence emerges, let us be clear about what caused the Heysel tragedy.

It was not the inadequacies of the ground or the Belgian police. Such naive about segregation is almost a compliment to the Belgians. Only the British rely on cages.

The violence was not "organised" as Venables and Soames were implying on TV. The National Front is not involved with young football fans because it wants to make them violent, but because the fans are violent. Alcohol did not cause the riot. These young men do not lose control because they drink; they drink in order to lose control, to numb the fear of battle.

And these young men are not a tiny minority as all the commentators are telling us. They may have represented



a minority of the Liverpool fans present in Brussels, but it was a minority of them and there are tens of thousands more like them at home.

No doubt crowd control will be improved, more young men will be locked up or banned, and some may even be frightened off. But if such violence is stifled it should leave no one with the impression that its creators have disappeared.

The chauvinistic, violent, drunken youth is a solid feature of British society; more visible abroad perhaps, whether fighting in Brussels or rampaging through Benidorm, but just as nasty and frightening on a Saturday night in Bolton.

The football stadium is only the arena for the clashes, and football colours are the mace of war. These young men are violent because they enjoy it; because it fulfils their expecta-

tions of themselves and makes them feel big.

Football hooligans are not a brutish or manipulated or misunderstood minority; they are normal young men passing through a phase of heavy drinking and fighting; an elongated rite of passage in which manliness can be reached through swaggering and brawling and the oblivion induced by alcohol.

This problem will not go away unless we rethink the way that we teach boys to be men, and consider anew what manliness is all about.—Dave Burnham, Bolton.

Sir,—I have just returned from the Heysel stadium in Brussels shocked, greatly saddened, but also angered.

I have never been to a stadium in such poor repair. The outer walls were crumbling and in places had large holes enabling fans without tickets to enter. The crash barriers were so corroded and decrepit that they were a danger to themselves, and there were enough stones and concrete lying around to keep a group of thugs in mischief for hours. On top of all this, I entered the stadium without being searched.

In your Leader of May 31, you ask why the Belgians should have turned Brussels into an "armed camp." They need not have done so, but they should, as hosts, have taken the elementary precau-

tions which have proved sadly necessary but effective on this side of the Channel. I firmly believe that the initial spark that led to the tragedy last Wednesday night is the sort of thing that happens week in week out in grounds over here, but goes no further because of the precautions we take.

Until we can come to an understanding of the motivation of these things, the fans of opposing teams must be kept apart. If the Belgian authorities did not feel capable of enforcing segregation, they should have said so and the final should have been moved elsewhere.—Yours D. H. Satchell, Lytham St Anne's.

Sir,—Liverpool's chief executive, Peter Robinson, dares to criticise (Guardian, May 31) the Heysel stadium and the police after what the fans of his club did that night.

We do not have soccer violence in Belgium and our police are not used to coping with this English phenomenon.

As to the stadium not being up to British safety standards, may I remind Mr Robinson that the kind of calamity that occurred in Bradford recently, has never happened in Belgium.

I hope never to see Mr Robinson or his club in Belgium again.—Yours Louis Womers, Brussels, Belgium.

### Why a parliamentary capital offers a unified Ireland

Sir,—Your Leader "Ireland, the only way to go" (May 30), illustrates once more the curious belief on the benches of Fleet Street and the Front Benches of Westminster that novel political structures, which have no foundation in precedent or in political science, are bound to work in Ireland.

Moaning — again — about what might have been if Harold Wilson had had "the political wisdom" to "see off" the Ulster Unionists, is convenient to ignore the Ulster results of the February 1974 Westminster general election, which triggered the Loyalist strike against the power-sharing executive. It disclosed a clear majority, opposed to it.

leaving aside the idea of a Labour prime minister using the army to force political strikers back to work, where in the world has a voluntary coalition, normally cooked up in the wake of a hung result, succeeded in an election? What chance then would a mandatory coalition have against a majority specifically elected against it?

It nevertheless appears to be father of the latest fudging operation, which can be traced directly from the SDLP's failure to persuade the real Unionists that it is not what it appears to be (yearning Sinn Féiners, you say, but peaceable).

The SDLP's unwisdom

intimacy with Dublin eventually brought about the Forum which is proposing that the Republic take an executive role in the affairs of the North. This complementary British fudge, we are told, offers only an advisory role.

Either version of this "parliament" will have to be soldered on to the unwilling Unionists, driving them up the same hard path as the executive did: unrelenting siege politics. So why bother when what Ireland needs is to bring the Unionists into the body politic of the country?

If, as is the case, the Forum proposals will recognise Northern Ireland's devolved sovereignty to Britain why must it be only on the basis of Dublin colonising Belfast? Why not the other way round?

The short sharp answer is a parliamentary capital. Ireland even has a neutral, mutual site at Tara, the ancient centre of her gaelic culture and the launch-pad of her Christianity, both had in the heart of revival; and what better site than Tara for a beautiful landscape with the Boyne Valley, and you know what the Boyne means to Ulster. It is there, waiting by accident of geography and history for a parliament of two commons, sharing many mutual services.

The new inner cabinet group now taking hold of the Anglo-Irish exchanges could do no better than send its members back to the roots of the problem in the Government of Ireland Act (1920) where they will find, to their amazement, that both relevant sections allow the parliaments of the North and South to be sited where-soever either parliament pleases.

Territorial integrity, as well as natural majorities, must be embodied in a parliament of Ireland that offers a unified Ireland and preferable to the bloody struggle for the unattainable unitary state, and certainly more exciting if not more romantic. All other tenets are negotiable, the most visible being the ending of Catholic isolation in Ulster — at which point the peaceful governance of Ireland begins.

And isn't this the "bold stroke" that David Steel and others are calling for?—Paddy McGarvey, Bury St Edmunds.

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### Miscellany

Sir,—In the space of a week Mrs Thatcher's government has pledged £50,000 for the disaster in Bangladesh where 40,000 died and £250,000 for the Italian disaster fund following the deaths of 38 fans at the European Cup final. Do the sums involved reflect the government's judgement on the value of human life in different parts of the world, or the amount of political capital that can be gained in each case?—Yours sincerely, Paul Margison, Jean Hartley, Coventry.

Sir,—Why should Richard Boston (Books, May 30) find it "astounding" that Shaw could write a quarter of a million letters, as well as everything else, without touching a drop of alcohol? Surely he did not achieve so much despite being an abstainer, but because he was.

The image of the writer struggling against poverty, obscurity and philistine hostility, with the whisky bottle next to his typewriter, is one of the many pernicious fictions of our culture's alcohol-acquiescence.

Scott Fitzgerald, Malcolm Lowry, Jack London, Tennessee Williams: great drinkers and notable enough writers. But we shall never know how many more than notable talents may have achieved greatness but for wasting their gifts in misguided emulation of them.—Yours sincerely, Laurence Iman, Kings Heath, Birmingham.

### How modern architecture left the working class in the cold

Sir,—Gavin Stamp (Letters, May 29) writes that "the modern movement style in architecture was unique in human history in being exclusively designed for the rehousing of the working class in an attempt to transform society." There have been many critics of the modern movement, but no one has been quite so far from the simple truth as this one.

The modern movement is essentially technological. It is a method of building design which has and is being applied to all types of building form. It is not, nor ever has been, in any way political. In the thirties I visited Paris, as did other students, to see a hostel for university students, a barge on the Seine for the Salvation Army, and a six-storey glass-walled block of offices, as pioneers of modernism.

The first modern buildings in this country, before the war, were large luxurious houses for rich clients. Lubetkin and Tecton happened to win a competition, promoted by the Cement and Concrete Association for a group of concrete working-class flats in 1935. Perhaps this is what has misled Mr Stamp.

After the war it was generally accepted and clearly demonstrated during the Festival of Britain on the South Bank of the Thames with the Royal Festival Hall and a remarkable group of new exciting exhibition buildings of all shapes and sizes.

The modern movement is here to stay because, with modern materials and new ways of using traditional materials to meet modern requirements, it has universal application.—Yours faithfully, R. A. Le Mare, 12 Colville Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire.

Sir,—Of those who have written to support both sides in the Mansion House Square debate, two, in particular, demand reply. Linda Hendry (Letters, May 28) in wanting to know "how well-insulated the Van der Rohe scheme is, or was," exposes one of the serious anomalies in current legislation.

In outer London and in the remainder of the country, the Building Regulations limit the ratio of window to wall as a percentage that dif-

fers only with single, double, or triple glazing being used to achieve a given overall insulation standard for the entire wall area. In inner London, however, the controlling legislation is the London Building Act, but, sadly, there has been no attempt made to set insulation targets for the buildings it covers and nothing to prevent the all-glass office block.

When it comes to a letter (May 24) from president of the RIBA, Michael Manser, one has to wonder what facts he can come up with to justify his belief that our older buildings are any more costly to maintain than the new ones? With so many short-life materials being used in order to reduce initial building costs, what is currently a minimal outlay of maintenance is likely to

build up into a financial millstone for the future.

With so much mastic being unwisely used as the only barrier to water penetration in so many recent buildings when it has a life expectancy of some 10 to 15 years at most, is but one proof of the folly in such presidential statements.

It is not the conservation lobby that costs the money but the fact that, like everything else we do in this country, we construct our buildings too cheaply. That is our downfall.—Yours faithfully, Neil Cooke, 3 Saint Ann's Crescent, London SW18.

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### A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH YORKSHIRE: The exterior of Castle Howard, and its fantastic fountain, must be familiar to countless readers who watched the superb Brideshead Revisited on television; but a visit to it, as we found on Whit Sunday, can include a long and fascinating country walk.

In the numerous woods great drifts of forget-me-nots were as pleasant to the eye as the bluebells of Cheshire, and an occupied rabbit warren is an unusual sight nowadays. A

tiny red-brown, 12-spot ladybird of a kind new to me, alighted upon my shoulder. On the smaller of the two lakes, a pair of great crested grebes were accompanied by two striped youngsters, and the shallow water was alive with wriggling tadpoles. On such a lovely sunny day the place was full of visitors, but few of them moved far from the great house and we walked for long distances without meeting anyone. We ate a picnic lunch under an ancient oak in the grassy

carpark. The popularity of the place was further indicated by the tameness of the birds. A cock chaffinch and a young nuthatch perched confidently on the low railing within arms-length of us, the former chirping loudly and the latter making a loud "Birdsong" was full and varied, including that of a mistle thrush which was singing vigorously in one of the trees of the great avenue when we arrived and was still doing so with unabated energy when we left four

hours later. The most conspicuous birds, however, were the peafowl, of which there seemed to be at least a dozen, and the loud piercing cry of the peacocks was audible far from the great lawn which they frequented. From the guidebook we learned that the castle Howard was the first building designed by Vanbrugh; that it was started in 1700, completed some 60 years later, and has been open to the public for 250 years.

L. P. SAMUELS



## Sir Keith told parents that standards would be raised, the quality of teaching improved, and parental choice broadened. He has failed on all three counts



John Fairhall

SPENDING money on education, Sir Keith Joseph was once told, should be

regarded as an investment. "That," replied Sir Keith, "is a fallacious argument. I do not know what Sir Keith meant. But who cares what Sir Keith means? It is what he has been doing that is so appalling. Looking round the coagulating expanse of the education service, speculation about Sir Keith's intellectual niceties seems a luxury the country cannot afford."

Let us get back to basics. When he was drafted into education, Sir Keith told parents that standards would be raised, the quality of teaching improved, and parental choice broadened. He has failed on all three counts.

Look to the future. Who, in

honesty, can say that the teaching of our children will be better by the end of this year, or by the end of next year? Where is there any action that will have improved the supply of teachers, or their morale? Where is there any money that will put more books into the schools, or more paint on their walls?

But should Sir Keith be blamed for the teachers' pay dispute? Of course he should. He was a member of the Government that in 1979 rejected the concept of pay comparability for teachers. They were told then that the day of reckoning must come, but refused to face up to the problem.

Even once this year's pay

dispute started, Sir Keith's timing has been consistently inept. Was he trying to be helpful when he suggested a new list of teachers' duties, or was he, as some believe, being deliberately provocative by throwing in the idea only when talks were at deadlock? Whatever his motive, it did not work. Even delivery of the simple message that a per cent is the limit was muddled.

Unless the basic matter of teachers' pay is solved, standards and the quality of teaching in schools cannot be improved. The grandiose schemes for examination reform will remain irrelevant. In Scotland they have already ground to a halt. The Government's White Paper, "Better

Schools" looks like being a black joke.

Sir Keith now trots out the argument that enough school leavers and graduates are still enrolling for teacher training. Therefore, according to his simplistic market place reasoning, there is no teachers' pay policy failure, just some straggly teachers.

Does he genuinely believe that the short-term level of recruitment is the central issue? Listening to a couple of fumbled interviews, he seemed to be embarrassed by his own argument. But it doesn't really matter what Sir Keith believes. Recruitment is the answer he has put up as his public justification for failing to act on teachers' pay.

For whatever reason, he ignores the realities of the schools. Having for years turned his back on the mounting desperation of the teachers, he now tries to impose some short-term market forces explanation on the situation, disregarding the low pay awards, and the teachers' restraint of years past, he now calls them "mad" for expecting 7 per cent.

What happened in the market place does he think will make these mad teachers sane?

The shopkeeper's approach to education — a price tag on every subject — rides high in the new Green Paper on higher education. Cost-effectiveness rules, and the arts and

humanities have no more than two paragraphs in the whole document.

Yet after this Government's years of encouraging science and technology, the Green Paper describes comparative failure. And in one paragraph after another, the blame is placed on the universities and polytechnics — not enough effective research, not enough managerial efficiency, not enough entrepreneurial spirit — and also on industry — not enough support for effective research, not enough sponsorship for able students.

There is a brief acknowledgment that the whole "switch" of higher education to more science and technology cannot happen unless

more schoolchildren take maths and physics A levels. There is another brief reference to the "check" in these A level numbers, but no indication from the Department of Education of serious alarm.

Yet (see Maureen O'Connor's article on this page) the A level figures show more than a check. Recruitment of maths and physics teachers is already falling. The market is not producing the goods.

Where is the Government programme that will produce the numbers of A levels and teachers needed to make the Green Paper aims a reality? If it exists, it is somewhere in the future. For this year and next, at least, the downhill run will continue.

According to the Green Paper on Higher Education, what we want is more science and technology. But graduate mathematicians and physicists don't seem to want to be teachers, and a lot of sixth formers are none too keen on becoming technologists. Maureen O'Connor reports

## Manpower services commissioning

GENERATIONS of educational planners know that there is nothing so hard as manpower planning. And just as the details of the Government's Green Paper on Higher Education, the most overt attempts yet to force young people to serve the "needs of the economy" are being digested, there are signs that young people themselves are insisting on doing their own thing. Sir Keith Joseph's, then.

Most immediately worrying for the Government is the shortfall of graduating mathematicians and physicists enrolling for teacher training next year. Hidden within an overall fall of 12 per cent in postgraduate teacher training recruitment, are drops of 27 and 31 per cent for maths and physics training courses. Confirming the figures in a letter to Brian Sedgmore, MP, the Under-Secretary of State, Robert Dunn, admitted that these disappointing falls in applications gave particular cause for concern.

Mr Sedgmore was more trenchant. "In areas which are critical to our survival as a modern post-industrial nation Government policies are causing havoc for future generations. It's nothing short of scandalous that recruitment has been devastated. And the Government's response is complacent in the extreme."

Equally worrying for government policy, though concealed in the relative obscurity of the examination boards' statistics, are signs of a fall in the proportion of young people offering maths and physics at A level. The Green Paper itself acknowledged this in a reference to a "check" in entries. Some boards report something rather worse than a check.

The Joint Matriculation Board reports a peak in main maths A level entries in 1981 at 20.6 per cent of candidates. It had dropped to 18.4 last year, a sufficiently large decline to result in an absolute drop in the number of candidates as well as a proportionate decrease. Physics entries also reached a peak in 1981 and have been falling since.

The London University Board reports a falling percentage of physics entries over the last six years, though absolute numbers have risen with the increasing age-groups. Entries for their various maths syllabuses

have risen, although maths is being taken in combination with subjects other than physics by a large number of sixth formers.

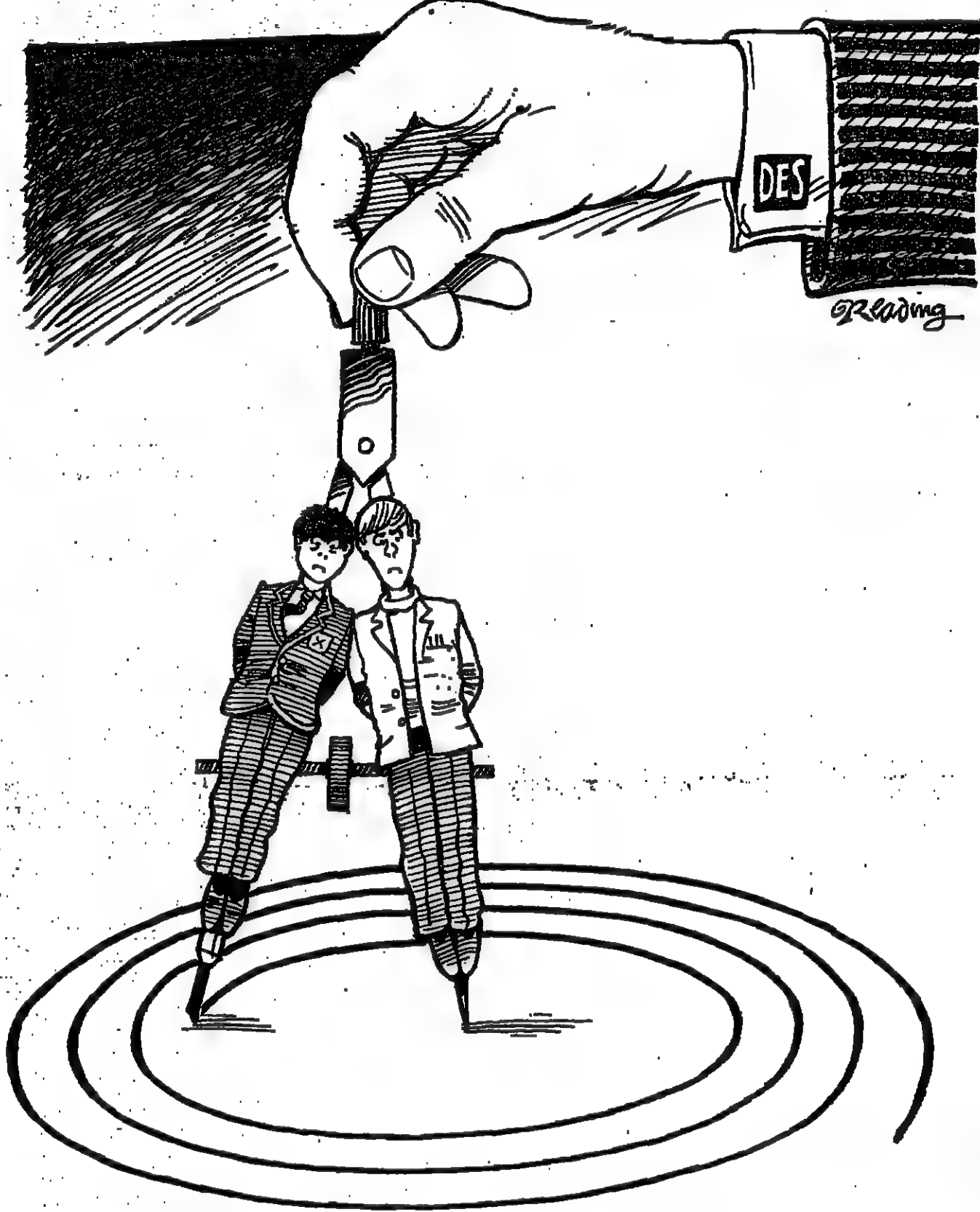
The significance of these figures is not so much in what has happened already but in what will happen over the next ten years — the planning period tackled by the Green Paper. Between now and 1996 the size of the 16-year-old population will fall by a dramatic 33 per cent, sixth form numbers, the DES estimates by perhaps 20 per cent. The Green Paper proposes that after 1990 the number of undergraduate places in higher education should be allowed to fall by some 14 per cent.

Which ever way the figures are juggled, it is obvious that unless there is some dramatic increase in the proportion of young people taking maths and physics at A level, as the numbers in sixth forms begin to fall, there will not be enough qualified entrants to fill the places in science and technology which the Government is at present spending £43 million to increase, and which, as the Green Paper says, "are intended to meet the needs of the economy over the next decade."

Officials involved in planning the system outside the DES are not impressed by government optimism that the switch to science and technology in the universities and colleges, and the threatened squeeze on humanities courses, will necessarily persuade enough young people to take maths and physics at A level. The Green Paper's own figures, based on the massive size of the turn-around in sixth form options, are not shared by the DES's own figures.

According to the Green Paper, output of graduates should remain stable at around 106,000 to the end of the decade. After that, there would be a 14 per cent fall to 86,000. This would push the proportion of graduates in science and engineering subjects to 35 per cent of the total (excluding medicine) to about 43 per cent, if output remained steady in those two areas at the projected 1990 level of 37,000 a year.

Of course, not all those undergraduates will need A level physics as an entry qualification, but with the increase in places concen-



trated on the engineering side, an increasing number will not all be school-leavers: an increasing number will be mature entrants although on the whole older students do not come to higher education with up-to-date science qualifications.

But if candidates offering physics at A level remain around 18 per cent of a declining number of sixth formers, by 1996 there may not be enough school-leavers to fill the present number of engineering places, never mind places in pure science, medicine and the rest.

Richard Pearson of the Institute of Manpower Studies is gloomy about the Government's projections. He points to the fact that an increasing proportion of graduates will be needed in the teaching profession — over 17 per cent of the total after 1990, according to the DES. And that other professions, like nursing, are beginning to talk about restricting entry to A level candidates.

"Demographic changes means that the supply of A level students — and that in-

cludes those taking maths and science — is inexorably downwards, unless there is some dramatic change in the schools."

Meanwhile, higher education is to be increasingly science, technology and education oriented, with the humanities taking very much the third place. No one can predict to what extent this will deter young people who do not want to be technologists or teachers from going into higher education at all.

The key to filling science and technology places is a dramatic change in the schools. And the key to that, most experts agree, is girls. The majority still opt out of the physical sciences at 14. The proportion of girls taking science in the sixth form has been rising, but only slowly. They are outnumbered four to one on A level physics courses, and almost three to one in A level maths. But accelerating the trend, says Richard Turner, of the Association for Science Education, depends crucially on the supply of good science teachers and on resources for the subject.

"There is still a shortage of science teachers and they are not going into teacher training. The situation will become really desperate when industry begins to recruit heavily amongst graduate scientists again."

"At the moment science teachers are coming to us for advice on how to get out of the profession. They are totally frustrated by the situation in the schools." Particularly anxious to escape are teachers of physics who see opportunities opening up in the new high tech industries.

In higher education the effects of teacher shortages are reflected in the quality of entrants to courses. Alan Meddersford, head of electrical engineering at South Bank Poly, an institution which puts a lot of effort into attracting girls and women into science and technology, says he is appalled at the standard of science teaching in some schools. "We are sending staff out to help some local schools because they simply cannot recruit staff."

South Bank has been running an EEC-funded con-

version course for women with maths and physics qualifications, access courses in the local community, and open days in local girls' schools, but with only limited success. Mr Meddersford thinks. "Persuading girls to opt for science is a massive problem. All to do with attitudes in the schools and families. I went to a conference of heads of engineering departments recently and found most people very pessimistic about the future."

"What the Government is doing is assuming that the proportion of young people going into HE should remain static over the next decade, but trying to manipulate that minority in certain specific directions. It is human engineering on a massive scale, and I don't think it will work. I concluded one disillusioned senior planner. "What we should be doing is estimating the Government's estimates of growth in the economy over the next decade, and increasing access to higher education in line with that. That way we might get the output of qualified man and woman power we need."

Will Government criteria for teacher training end by destroying the very structure they were designed to improve? Julia Hagedorn talks to a group of concerned academics who think so

## A long way from primary school

INITIAL teacher training courses in the primary field, after years of contraction and reorganisation, are being asked to expand again to the tune of providing approximately 2,000 more places by 1989. But these same courses are under such threat from a government-initiated body that there are those who feel that mere survival is going to be difficult enough, never mind expansion.

Last year, partly in answer to the many criticisms of teacher training that had been voiced in successive HMI reports and surveys, Sir Keith Joseph published a set of criteria that courses would have to meet if they were to be approved by him. He appointed a group of people, under the chairmanship of Professor William Taylor, to form the Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (CATE). This would have the task of visiting some 85 institutions and looking at more than 600 courses to see if they met the criteria laid down in the official circular.

A group of tutors involved in primary Bachelor of Education courses were so worried that they formed themselves into a new association, the Undergraduate Primary Teacher Education Conference (UPTPEC). By the time it held its first AGM and conference a year and a half ago, its membership had grown to represent almost every one of the institutions involved in primary initial teacher training.

UPTPEC considers that a majority of the courses as they stand at present would need major restructuring or a complete redesign to meet the criteria. It seems that they are right. Of the first nine institutions to be examined, not one has met all the criteria. It is widely accepted (since the institutions have not yet been informed in detail of the criteria) that they have been found inadequate in two of the criteria: the need for tutors to have recent and relevant primary classroom experience, and the need for courses to include at least two years full course time devoted to subject studies at a level appropriate to higher education.

It was this last criterion that most inflamed the minds of the participants at the UPTPEC conference and led to some of the most heated questioning of Professor Taylor, who had bravely agreed to speak at the conference. The points made during — and after — his speech centred round the impossibility of devoting two years to subject studies without ruining the present balance of primary courses.

It was pointed out that if, when the courses were originally up for validation, two years of three (or four) years of course had been concentrated on specific subject matter, validation would have been refused. The tutors feel that there are few, if any, real threats to the quality of primary training: none would design a course where the balance was so distributed.

Ironically, it is the generalist courses which are most under threat from this particular criterion and they are the courses that have been developed over the last ten years in answer to the criticism that primary courses were too theoretical, too far removed from the classroom. Generalist courses try to give greater priority to overall professional purpose and put any subject studies within the context of their classroom application rather than in an academic context.

Kingston Polytechnic, for example, which has a primary BEd that is almost entirely classroom oriented, was the first institution to be visited by the CATE team. The Kingston people feel gloomy about their chances of survival since there is no way they can meet the subject specifications with such small faculty. And yet, these are the very courses that are turning out the kind of teachers that schools want and that, in a national survey of research by Michael Bassey of Trent Polytechnic, were found to give the best preparation for classroom life.

Although Professor Taylor stressed that the CATE

criteria were not set in concrete and that the committee had not set out to devise an inclusive model of teacher training, the experience of those that had been "CATED" as it is popularly called, was rather different. They complained that although the committee had been courteous, discussion and negotiation were not on the agenda. They gained the distinct impression that the CATE members were carrying out a mechanistic exercise which involved the one to one matching of criteria and courses.

Professor Taylor is also known to believe that a little more academic rigour would make primary teachers better able to become team leaders in their schools. The lack of academic training is partly responsible, he feels, for the low status and rewards in teaching today. Sir Keith, of course, also favours a return to more subject specialisation among pupils at the top end of the primary school.

But there seems to be some overlapping between the functions of CATE and the CNA. If CATE asks institutions to redesign their courses, they may have to apply for validation all over again. And which body should judge that the subject studies are a return to more subject specialisation among pupils at the top end of the primary school?

UPTPEC believes that if the first nine institutions have failed, so will the rest. It is becoming increasingly difficult, course organisers say, to get tutors into schools for "recent and relevant experience" without additional staffing and resources. DES money, which is meant to

The colleges will fail to get it right and will be blamed for turning out poor teachers

fund 75 per cent of the costs, is apparently not getting past the local authorities. One member of staff from Newcastle is already operating in four different schools in the same afternoon. Links with local schools are operated on good will, but there are no real plans to expand, there will not be the staff to take students into school — let alone have time to get in their own teaching practice.

Although there were individual cries of protest from those who said they would rebel and simply refuse to meet the criteria, the reality is that the colleges are already to close and the most likely course of action is that senior staff will pressurise the tutors to take part in a form of primary teacher training that they cannot personally endorse.

One head of department who did not wish to be named fears that the morale of tutors forced into this position will be so disastrous that they will be the last people who should confront eager and enthusiastic young students coming into their classes. In the end, he says, the colleges will fail to get it right and, once again, will be blamed for turning out poor teachers.

Last week's youth Eisteddfod bore splendid testimony to the success of bilingual education in Wales. Iola Smith reports

## The Red Dragon takes a curtain call

WHAT is claimed to be the biggest youth festival in Europe — the Welsh League of Youth's Eisteddfod — has just finished in Cardiff. Last week, more than 10,000 pupils turned out, as members of school choirs, instrumental groups, recitation groups, or solo performers. Thousands more were involved in written and display work. And all at the time of the teachers' pay dispute and the greatest industrial disruption schools have ever seen.

What distinguishes the festival, and probably explains its increasing popularity, is that the events, including sports and summer camps, are conducted in the Welsh language. It is a splendid opportunity for children to learn and socialise through the medium of that language, something that is particularly valuable for those from urban areas where an English speaking culture dominates.

Growing interest in the Eisteddfod parallels the phenomenal increase in the demand for Welsh medium education. Swelling rather than falling rolls is the problem here. Since 1980 14 designated bilingual secondary schools with a further 25 planned, have been established through the medium of Welsh. It is now anticipated that another four bilingual schools will be needed in the near future in South East Wales alone.

In the primary sector, too, Welsh medium schools are expanding. Sixty-three designated schools were established by 1983 and in a further 243 primaries, Welsh is the sole or main teaching medium. The Welsh language nurseries, however, should get the credit for cultivating many English-speaking

parents' interest in Welsh, according to Rosalind Williams, a teacher in Mid Glamorgan. "As a result of attending these nurseries, parents wanted their children to continue their education in Welsh. This led to a demand for Welsh speaking primaries which, in turn, fuelled the need for bilingual secondaries."

Pupils attending these schools have become fluent Welsh speakers in spite of the fact that many come from English speaking homes. Seven out of ten pupils in Glantaf School, for example, come from such backgrounds, while in Rosalind Williams' school in the Rhymney Valley only 25 pupils from a school population of 600 have Welsh speaking parents.

Many reasons can be cited to explain why these parents choose to send their children to Welsh medium schools. In the view of Malcolm Thomas, head of the bilingual secondary school in Cardiff, "Many recent having lost their own Welsh heritage and wish their children to re-learn the language. There are also some pragmatic reasons. These schools have high academic standards, few discipline problems and strive to create a family atmosphere."

Welsh is also a saleable asset in the job market, especially as some media and professional jobs require fluency. But Cynwyl Williams, a parent and governor of Glantaf School, places the cultural benefits above all others. "Bilingual schools enable children to experience two very different cultures — the Welsh way of life as well as the Anglo-American influence which dominates life outside the school gates. Bilingualism at its best offers a wide perspective on life."





## Peers and tutors

IT'S amazing what a bit of training in the "three Ps" can do for a "low achieving" 16-year-old, enlisted to teach one of the "three Hs." After being taught to "Praise, Prompt and Praise," precocious pedagogues can work wonders on schoolmates, three years their junior, with reading problems. So say Dr Kevin Wheldall and his student, Paul Mettem, at the Centre for Child Study, Birmingham.

In the current issue of Educational Psychology, they demonstrate that, armed with the teaching approach invented by a professor in New Zealand, "peer tutors" achieve remarkable results. They would, however, only ever be a supplement, not a substitute for teachers.

For their research Wheldall and Mettem placed 24 12-year-olds into three test groups for eight weeks. The experimental group was tutored by "trained" 16-year-olds, the first control group by "untrained" 16-year-olds, and the third, left to read to themselves. The reading age of those helped by "peer tutors" shot up by an average six months, while that of children in the two control

groups crept up by 2.4 months and 1.8 months respectively.

The secret, says Wheldall, lies in the fact that the successful "peer tutors" knew when to give praise, when to wait patiently, and when to prompt. Their untrained "peers" tended to pick children up on their mistakes, did not give them a chance to correct themselves, and failed to give appropriate prompts.

Could the method lead to exploitation of the fifth formers? On the contrary, says Wheldall. The "peer tutors" themselves apparently gain confidence, self-esteem, and greater reading ability from the partnership.

## 400 species on campus

KENT University has just opened its own campus nature trail. A clear and attractively illustrated guide lists more than 400 species which a visitor might see or hear on the trail round the 300-acre campus. Spindle bushes, blackberries, Essex skipper butterflies, wood blewits, and lots of others with English names. News, both smooth and palatable, do very well. Any flora or fauna with only a Latin name doesn't get into this guide.

The trail is intended for visitors, individuals or school parties, as well as the university's staff and students. The booklet also contains a short guide, mainly historical and architectural, to the central campus.

Copies are available from the University's Information Office, Canterbury, Kent, price £1.30 inc p and p.

## Learn in the nursery

A STRONG dose of child involvement was prescribed for teacher training colleges during this year's conference of nursery education campaigners. Dr Hugh Jolly, a

paediatrician who devised educational techniques for helping children to learn from hospital experiences, said few teachers understood child development.

The remedy, he said, was for all teacher training institutions to provide nurseries where students could observe young children and see how they used play to learn. "If I were an NUT for teacher training," he said, "no college would have its courses passed if it had no nursery attached. I am constantly appalled by the lack of understanding of child psychology among teachers."

He said the need was as vital for intending secondary school teachers as for students who intended to work in the primary schools. "A child's play is a child's work," he said, "yet there are even nursery schools where messy play is not done." Or there was a divide between work and play said out in some such phrase as: "You can play with the sand when you have finished your work."

The extent to which teachers understood children was revealed in their disciplinary style, he said. "The more experience you have the less you need to discipline because you can play one step ahead of them all the time."

Nor was it only the children who could learn from teachers' understanding of child development. Parents also had much to learn if they were to fulfil their role successfully as they struggled to correct the imbalances of their own childhood. Adults involved with children needed to learn to see the world through their eyes if they were to understand.

He said teachers had a duty to learn about children's homes and parents, not only to spot physical abuse or symptoms of unsuspected physical ailments but also to pick up the signals of emotional abuse, which could be much more damaging. "The lack of love," said Dr Jolly, "is lethal."



Children nail together a school mammoth with help from Chris Campbell.

## Mammoth task with hammer and nails

A WOOLLY mammoth is nearing completion at Coniston Primary School where pupils are learning sculptor Chris Campbell, 22, to shape sections of elm and nailing them into position. The sculptor has taught the children the basics, from drawing through plaster cast to finishing off this nearly life size "big piece."

Mammoth has been made possible thanks to a £1,900 grant from Northern Arts as part of £14,000 funding this year for Grizedale Forest Sculpture.

That project, born in 1977, has resulted in more than three dozen works of art gracing the 9,000 acres of forest between Coniston and Windermere. The spin-off has been schemes in a number of local schools where sculptors have created particular works and taken part in classroom teaching with the cooperation of heads and art teachers.

In Coniston's comprehensive school, named John Ruskin, a large thematic ceramic is being installed. At Satterthwaite, a village in the

forest, the primary school has acquired a miniature fort built entirely of loose chips of slate, which pupils have helped to collect and build into walls, turret, and arch (they grow up amid dry stone walls). The sculptor, Donald Rankin, is returning this month for phase two. "We hope to add a reservoir and miniature trees," said one of the school's 29 pupils, delighted by the nature of their fort on rocks in the school garden has attracted.

Grizedale Forest Sculpture was set up by Bill Grant, former ex-forester and already a national name for founding the Theatre in the Forest. This scheme has been so successful in its first years that Northern Arts seem set to continue funding (they paid out a record £17,000 last year). During 1985 two young sculptors will be in residence for several weeks and others, such as Campbell and Rankin, are paid for individual projects.

Mr Grant stresses that the educational impact of the

sculptures is multi-sided: schools are gaining artists on the staff for short periods, leaving works of art behind. Colleges from around the country are visiting the forest, where they see how works are created in their settings with materials indigenous to the trees and terrain. Above all, the young sculptors face the "enormous challenge of a natural but manipulated landscape."

Trail leaflets have been published. Border Television are filming progress this summer. A teachers' pack is planned, so are videos on artists in schools and forest residences. A mural in the wood centre with working craftsmen and exhibitors.

A book has been produced — *A Sense of Place: Sculpture in Landscape*, which illustrates Grizedale's treasures. It costs £7.50 plus £1 postage from Bill Grant, Theatre in the Forest, Grizedale, Hawkshead, Cumbria, (Satterthwaite 022 884) 291.

## Questions of health

• "WHEN I check my child for worms, what signs do I need to look for?"

• "Why could it be dangerous to eat food served on a cracked plate?"

• "When does a pedestrian have the right of way at a zebra crossing?"

These are three of the questions from a trial paper of the *Associated Examining Board's* new "Health, Hygiene, and Safety" basic test. This is one of the series of basic tests being offered by the AEB, the other subjects being arithmetic, computer awareness, English, geography, and life skills.

Major companies, says the AEB, have endorsed the tests as a useful guide in employment selection. Employers have taken note of the 27 questions covering the 11,000 in the Youth Opportunities Programme, and the annual national total of 14,000 cases of food poisoning.

The tests are taken in May and November, which means that the results are available for possible interviews before GCE or CSE results are known. The new series of Health, Hygiene, and Safety — will be taken for the first time next May.

## How to learn about learning

WHO sits down to read a 140-page book, *How to Study: A Practical Guide*, anyone who does put in the time on this new Macmillan publication will find it full of advice on how to organise a life of study.

How to skim read, how to take notes, how to allocate time, etc. But in the process the would-be disciplined student will be led up to a bit of fun too.

Under the heading, *First Principles*, for example, the student is told firmly: "You are not here to be entertained... At all costs avoid the snap judgment of 'boring', which nearly always reveals more about the limitations and

prejudices of the speaker than it does about the subject concerned."

Then there is the description of "the under-motivated student" as one of the commonest species in the world of education. "Typical habits include common-room coffee-bars, pubs, and lounges, where the student may be observed putting off tomorrow what really needs to be done yesterday. Notable characteristics include dullness of eye, general air of apathy and a subdued mood of boredom."

If you can cope with such strictures, the guide could be useful.

*How to Study: A Practical Guide*, from Corgi, Macmillan Education Ltd, £2.95

## Smuggling in Welsh

SMUGGLERS, brandy, and computers are all involved in a new game to help children to learn Welsh. The College of Librarianship in Wales has launched a new computer game which features a fierce struggle to gain possession of a large number of barrels of brandy, but before pupils can play it they must have read the novel on which the program is based.

Having read the book — an adventure story about a gang of Cardigan Bay smugglers, by children's author T. Llew Jones — barrels can be won or lost depending on the ability to answer a series of questions arising from the book.

The climax of the program is to be present at the hero's wedding ceremony in Morriston.

The game — and two programs designed to develop the reading skills of nine to 11-year-olds — have been designed by a Welsh Office grant-aided research team at the college of Aberystwyth.

Contributors: Adrienne Cawdry, John Fairclough, Owen Sarridge, Ann Huls, Patrick O'Brien.

## THE DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

ALGERIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

## TEACHING IN ALGERIA (1985★ ★ ★ ★ 1986)

Applications are invited from qualified teachers for: — English teaching position in Algerian Secondary Schools

Qualification required: M.ED. MA. B. ED. CERT. ED. TEFL. DIP. ED.

Applications, along with a detailed curriculum vitae should be sent before June, 25th 1985 to: THE CULTURAL SECTION, ALGERIAN EMBASSY, 54 HOLLAND PARK, LONDON W11 3RS. Telephone: 01-2217-800

Dates of interviews will be signified by letters to successful candidates. Interviews will be held in London for Applicants from Great Britain and in Dublin for applicants from The Republic of Ireland.

## ilea Inner London Education Authority

### District Inspectors (Primary) Greenwich and Hackney

Salary Range: £18,930-£20,514 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

Applications are invited for the post of Inspector for primary education (District Inspectors) for which there are two vacancies. The successful applicant will be responsible to the senior staff inspector (primary) for reporting on and helping to improve the quality of primary education in one of London's ten Divisions, initially in Division 6 (London Borough of Greenwich) or Division 4 (London Borough of Hackney). The work involves responsibility for a group of primary schools within the Division as well as working as a member of a team of primary inspectors across the Authority as a whole. In both capacities she/he will contribute to curriculum development and in-service training. Substantial experience of primary school teaching and/or advisory work is an essential qualification.

Suitable for Job Share. Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Services Division (EO/Estab 1B), Room 366, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose an SAE. Closing date for the return of completed applications is 29 June 1985. ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

## KEELE UNIVERSITY TEMPORARY LECTURER IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a three-year temporary Lectureship. The post is sponsored jointly by the SERC Daresbury Laboratory and AERE Harwell. The Lecturer will be expected to devote a large proportion of his/her time to a research project, in collaboration with Professor C. R. A. Catlow, concerning the structural properties of mixed oxides and of metallic oxides, using the powder diffraction facilities available at the Daresbury Laboratory.

## RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN ZEOLITE STRUCTURAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a two-year post-doctoral research fellowship to work on a project in collaboration with the Shell Laboratories, Amsterdam, concerning the modelling of zeolite structures using computer simulation techniques. The emphasis of the work will be on novel structures and on the structures of zeolite nuclei, and will be under the supervision of Professor C. R. A. Catlow. Applicants should have or expect to have shortly a PhD degree in a relevant discipline. Application forms and further particulars for both posts from the Registrar, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG, to whom they should be returned by 28th June 1985.

## SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL YOUTH & COMMUNITY WORKER GOLDSWORTH PARK

£5,124 — £9,102

To engage the talents of young people on the Goldsmith Park Estate in order to create opportunities for them to develop self awareness and individuality through a programme of social education. This will also entail working as an effective member of the Youth and Community Team in the North West Area of Surrey. You should be a qualified Youth and Community Worker, preferably with detached youth work experience. You will need to hold a current driving licence. Application form from Mr Ian Lee, Area Youth & Community Officer, North West Area Education Office, Llanfair, 8 Heathside Road, Woking, Surrey GU24 7DU. Tel. Woking 25553.

## SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

### DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT PETERLEE COMMUNITY CENTRE

YOUTH AND COMMUNITY CENTRE WARDEN

Applications are invited for suitably qualified Youth and Community Workers for the above post at Peterlee Community Centre. The Centre serves part of the Peterlee New Town, and the salary is J.N.C. Scale 2 £6,357-£8,103. Stamped, addressed envelope for further details and application form, returnable by 14th June 1985, from: The Director of Education, County Hall, Durham DH1 1SJ.

## The London Institute

Applications are invited from candidates with the qualifications necessary to head what will be a major and nationally significant educational development.

The London Institute will be a single collegiate institution comprising initially:

- The Cammell School of Art and Crafts
- The Cammell School of Art and Design
- The College for the Distributive Trades
- The London College of Fashion
- The London College of Printing
- St. Martin's School of Art

All of these have unique histories, established links with industry and the creative and artistic life, and substantial national and international reputations.

The London Institute will be a Burnham Group 12 establishment and the salary for the post, in accordance with the Burnham F.E. report, will be £30,915 (including £1,038 London allowance).

For further information and an application form write to the Education Officer, (EO/HE/AFPE), Inner London Education Authority, Report 540c, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB, or telephone Mr. K. Carter on 01-633 8878. The closing date for applications is 21 June 1985.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

## ilea Inner London Education Authority

## THE PEPPER HARROW FOUNDATION THORNBURY HALL — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE A DIRECTOR

Is required to transform this historic private Manor House into a very special school for emotionally disturbed children of secondary school age. It will be a registered charity and a full member of the Pepper Harrow Foundation. This post offers an exciting and creative opportunity to develop and apply new ideas in treatment and education; on appointment, the Director will be involved in the planning, staffing and material development of the Community.

Applicants should have experience of working with disturbed children. They should have understanding and preferably have had some experience of the application of psycho-dynamic ideas in the residential setting and they are likely to have held posts in a senior capacity in one of the helping professions. The salary scale and conditions of service will recognise the required level of effort and creativity, of management skills and of experience.

Please write for further details and application information to: The Executive Director, The Pepper Harrow Foundation, 14 Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6AX.

## Middlesex Polytechnic MODULUS BUSINESS SCHOOL

### Professor/Head of School of Accounting and Finance

GRADE V HEAD OF DEPARTMENT: £18,435 — £20,208 p.a. inc

Applications are invited for the post of Head of School of Accounting and Finance, from candidates with:

- teaching experience in higher education
- a record of achievement in research and consultancy
- appropriate experience of academic administration
- preferably some experience in industry or commerce

Demonstrable potential to lead a team of accounting staff is expected, together with the ability to make an effective contribution to academic developments through teaching, research and consultancy.

Write enclosing a.s.e. (on A4) and quoting ref AB00A for further details and an application form, posting first-class to: Personnel Office, Middlesex Polytechnic, 114 Chase Side, London N14 5PN Closing date 17 June.

## GRADUATE ASSISTANT PART-TIME EVENING SUPERVISOR IN RESIDENCE HALLS

In exchange for room and board

Please write or telephone Dr. Sherrin-Gladwin, Richmond College, Queens Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1QP. Telephone: 01-840 5702 ext 214.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

### U.G.C. SHIFT TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### Lecturer in the Department of Production/Engineering and Production Management (2 posts)

### Lecturer in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (2 posts)

Applications are invited for the above posts, created as a result of the U.G.C.'s "Shift to Science and Technology" initiative.

Candidates for the lectureships in the Department of Production/Engineering and Production Management should have a good honours degree in engineering or operations management of advanced manufacturing systems. The expansion of teaching in the undergraduate and postgraduate fields gives opportunities for a wide range of interests to be considered. Ref No. 993

Candidates for the lectureships in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering should have a good honours degree and knowledge and experience in the engineering, electronics, control, communications, or semiconductor fields would be an advantage. Ref No. 994

Further particulars and application forms, returnable not later than 17 June, 1985, may be obtained from: The Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Please quote relevant reference numbers.

## HARINGEY TRAINING PROJECT

### MANAGER HARINGEY TRAINING PROJECT SENIOR LECTURER

£12,213-£15,099 inc L.W.

Candidates should have appropriate qualifications and varied experience in working with young people, including experience in further education/training. Duties will include the supervision of staff and trainees, and the development and implementation of relevant training programmes in a 60-place M.S.C. training workshop. Application forms and further details of the post available from: Janet Miller, Further Education Division, 48-52 Station Road, Wood Green, London N22 4TY (tel. 0203 255555). Completed application forms to be returned by 21st June, 1985.

## Haringey

Progress with humanity

Haringey is an equal opportunity employer. We make your application which will be considered on merit, irrespective of race, marital status, sex or any disability you may have

## Faculty of Technology

### PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL AND OFFSHORE ENGINEERING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

£16,098-£17,877 p.a. (pay award pending)

The Polytechnic would be interested in enquires from relevant highly qualified candidates able to provide the dynamic leadership felt appropriate to the good reputation the institution already enjoys in this field. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from: Personnel Office, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Telephone: 0752 255555, in anticipation of a closing date of 24 June, 1985.

## Plymouth Polytechnic

## Pownall Hall School Wilmslow, Cheshire

Following the retirement of the present Headmaster, the Governors of Pownall Hall School invite applications for the post of

## HEAD

with effect from September 1986

Pownall Hall School is a leading Preparatory School for boys in the North West, with 100 boys aged from 3 to 14. Pupils are prepared for entry into Public and leading independent day schools. Additionally, a broad range of non-academic interests is actively encouraged to provide boys with a balanced, all-round education. The current headmaster is a member of I.A.P.S.

The school is situated in its own extensive grounds, and excellent accommodation is available. Further details may be obtained from: The Secretary to the Governors, Pownall Hall School, Carrwood Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5DN.

or by telephone Wilmslow (0925) 525441

Early enquiries are encouraged as applications should be sent by Friday, 28th June 1985.

## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Applications are invited from those with the necessary attributes regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age or sex.

## Education Department Temporary Guidance Officer (Adults)

— Scale 5 £8532 — £9114

Applications are invited for the above post which has responsibility for providing a careers guidance service for adult clients, notably those about to be made redundant and taking part in MSC and Local Authority led training initiatives.

Applicants should hold the Diploma in Careers Guidance (or equivalent). Funding for this post extends until December 1986 and the temporary appointment will be until then or when funding under this specific scheme ceases, whichever is the earlier.

Application forms available (Quote H584) from the Chief Personnel Officer, Rochdale Education Office, Smith Street, Rochdale OL16 1XG (Tel. 47741 Ext 652) to be received not later than 21 June 1985.

## SERC CASE STUDENTS—ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

The project concerns the analysis of slurries by inductively-coupled plasma spectrometry and is supervised by Dr L. Ebdon in collaboration with the B.P. Research Centre. Applicants should have, or expect to gain this summer, a good Honours Science degree.

Further details are available from: Dr L. Ebdon, Department of Environmental Sciences, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA, to whom written applications (including the names of two referees) should be sent by Friday, 28th June 1985.

## Plymouth Polytechnic

## University of London GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE

Applications are invited from teachers with at least three years' experience for entry in October, 1985, to the following part-time Advanced Diploma Course:

Child Development and Early Childhood Education, Women's Studies in Education, Open Education, Education for a Multicultural Society, Craft, Design and Technology Education, Research and Evaluation Methods, Teaching the Primary and Primary Mathematics.

In addition, part-time courses for the University of London Diploma in Education (with various options) are available. \*May also be taken as a full-time course. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of London Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, London SE14 6NW, Tel. 01-592 7771 ext 214.

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## Posts Overseas

### Technical Education Posts Overseas

#### Botswana

##### Botswana Polytechnic

###### Post 1: Principal

Duties: to be responsible to the Botswana Ministry of Education for the administration of the Polytechnic and the implementation of policy. Qualifications: candidates must possess either an engineering degree or be a corporate member of a recognised professional Engineering Institution, and have appropriate industrial teaching and administrative experience as Head of Department. Candidates must be British with a UK educational background. Preferred age 40-57. Salary: basic salary Pula 15,829 (£1 - P2.24) approximately plus a normally tax free supplement paid by the British Government under its aid programme of \$9,294 (married) or \$7,720 (single). Benefits: 25 per cent terminal gratuity on basic salary, free air passages, housing provided at economical rental. Educational allowances and holiday visit passages for children, an appointment grant and car loan are payable in certain circumstances. Contract: initially for 30-36 months, starting September 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. Reference: 85 K 120

###### Post 2: Senior Lecturer in Electrical Installations

Duties: to teach electrical installation and machines for 18 hours per week on various courses; to be responsible for all electrical installations and refrigeration courses, equipment and workshops; to assist the Head of Department in departmental administration and carry out such other duties as the Principal or Head of Department may direct. Reference: 85 K 130

###### Post 3: Senior Lecturer in Building

Duties: to teach City and Guilds craft and technician courses in building and civil engineering for 18 hours per week, later to IFTI level; to administer, organise and maintain laboratory workshops; to advise the Departmental Head of equipment and material needs and obtain estimates and invoices; to set and mark examinations and undertake any other related duties as required. Reference: 85 K 140

###### Post 4: Senior Lecturer in Auto Engineering

Duties: to teach automobile engineering for 18 hours per week on various courses; to be responsible for all auto and heavy machinery repair courses, equipment and workshops; to assist the Head of Department in departmental administration and carry out such other duties as the Principal or Head of Department may direct. Reference: 85 K 150

Qualifications for Posts 2-4: candidates must possess either an appropriate degree or Higher Technician Diploma or equivalent plus six years' post FE teaching experience plus five years' post qualification relevant

industrial experience or a Masters degree plus six years' post qualification in teaching and/or industry. A teaching certificate is desirable. Candidates must be British with a UK educational background. Preferred age 30-57.

###### Post 5: Head of Department of Civil Engineering

Duties: to develop, organise and administer a major department of the Polytechnic; to lecture in subject speciality for 12 hours per week up to HTD level; to participate in selection of potential students and their suitability for the course; to mount specialist short courses if appropriate as requested by employers and to undertake any other related duties as required. Qualifications: degree or HND in Civil Engineering plus six years' FE teaching and five years' industrial experience or Masters degree plus six years' experience in teaching and/or industry. Experience as Head of Department desirable. Candidates must be UK citizens with a British educational background. Preferred age 35-55. Reference: 85 K 160

Salary for Posts 2-5: a basic salary paid locally by the Government of Botswana on a scale ranging from Pula 12,284-15,084 (£1 - P2.24 approximately) plus a normally tax-free supplement paid by the British Government under its aid programme of \$7,990-9,072 (married) or \$5,256-5,468 (single). Other benefits include end of contract gratuity payment, free air passages for officer and dependent family members plus baggage allowance. Officers may also be eligible for children's boarding school allowances, holiday visits for UK based children and appointment grant. Contract: initially for 30-36 months with the Government of Botswana. Starting Date: September 1985 or as soon as possible. Closing Date: 21 June 1985.

#### Egypt

##### Eight Teachers of English, The British Council Teaching Centre

Duties: to teach English to adults (16+) for twenty-four contact hours per week in both standard courses and some special groups at all levels. Qualifications: degree, RSA Prep. Cert. and at least one year's experience teaching adults. Applicants with higher qualifications will be considered. Single candidates or married teaching couples without children are eligible. Salary: E£5,207-E£12,355 (£1 - E£30.85). Part of this salary will be paid in sterling in Britain. Benefits: annual return airfares, £100 baggage allowance, housing allowance, 56 days' paid leave per annum. Contract: contract with the British Council starting 11th September 1985. Closing Date for Applications: 26th June 1985. Reference: 85 D 85-88G

#### Egypt

##### Assistant Director of Studies British Council Teaching Centre Cairo

Duties: to assist in the day to day management of the Teaching Centre. English Section especially managing special contracts and consultancy work; to co-ordinate a team of materials writers;

to have responsibility for development of the new syllabus, materials and testing procedures and to teach six hours a week. Qualifications: degree plus either PGCE, TEFL or RSA/Dip. TEFL. An MA in Applied Linguistics would be an asset. Several years' of relevant experience necessary as is proven management ability. Single applicants or married couples without children will be considered. Salary: sterling equivalent of \$10,580-£12,048 (according to qualifications and experience) plus local allowance. Benefits: 37 working days' leave a year; club class airfares at beginning and end of contract; \$200 baggage allowance at beginning and end of contract. Contract: local contract with the British Council for two years renewable by mutual agreement. Starting date: 15 December 1985. Closing Date for Applications: 26th June 1985. Reference: 85 D 54G

#### Brazil

##### Two Junior School Teachers (General Subjects) for 9-11 year olds

St Paul's School, Sao Paulo—an independent co-educational day school which provides British-type education for 530 multinational pupils aged 4-17 years. Qualifications: candidates, single or married teaching couples, aged 25-35 must be British citizens with a UK degree and at least three years' junior teaching experience. Salary: in range Cruzeiro 3,964,207-Cruzeiro 4,455,470 per month (£1 - Cr\$7,700) according to qualifications and experience. Salaries are adjusted every six months in line with the cost of living index. Benefits: expatriate allowance equivalent to £175 per month, annual bonus, medical scheme, fares and baggage. Contract: two year renewable commencing end of August 1985 guaranteed by the British Council. Closing Date for Applications: 21st June 1985. Reference: 85 B 43-44G

#### Key English Language Teaching Scheme

The KELT Scheme is part of Britain's Aid programme to developing countries.

#### Oman

##### English Language Specialist Directorate of Vocational Training Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Muscat

Duties: these are related to the work done by teachers of English in the nine Vocational and Training Institutes. The postholder will be responsible for: syllabus design and development; materials selection, design, production, trialling and modification; teacher training; design and development of examinations and tests. Special Qualifications: candidates, preferably aged 30-55, must have a first degree, preferably in English or Modern Languages, a teaching qualification and a Master's TEFL/Applied Linguistics. Work experience should include a minimum of eight years' teaching experience, including overseas TEFL experience preferably at

lower levels. Candidates should also have some experience of designing ELT materials, preferably low level ESP. A knowledge of Arabic would be an asset. Salary: £11,563-£16,358 per annum. Overseas Allowances: 2042-£7,779 per annum depending on salary level and marital status. Reference: 85 K 13G

#### Sudan

##### Consultant in English Language Teaching, In-Service Educational Training Institute, Ministry of Education and Guidance, Khartoum

Duties: to continue the work of the previous KELT officer in materials production for the training programme, in both methodology and language improvement; to expand and revise existing core materials to develop supporting self-study units in methodology and language improvement; to continue the development of regular micro-teaching sessions and demonstration lessons; to provide close guidance to field tutors on classroom observation and assessment; to set and mark internal ISETI examinations and research papers; to liaise with regional field tutors and educational authorities and to help develop ISETI centres and Teachers' Resource Centres. Special Qualifications: candidates, aged between 30-45, must have a degree plus a one-year postgraduate qualification in Applied Linguistics or TEFL. A minimum of seven years' teaching experience, including at least two in teacher training and three overseas. Experience in the Arab world desirable. Salary: £12,586-£17,351 per annum. Overseas Allowance: Nil-£4,083 per annum depending on salary level and marital status. Reference: 85 K 18G

General Qualifications for Above Posts: candidates must be British with UK Educational background. Benefits: salary free of UK income tax; free family passages; children's education allowances and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; outfit allowance; medical scheme; baggage allowance; employer's contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of 11 per cent of salary in lieu. Contract: initially for two years with the British Council. Posts tenable from September 1985. Closing Date for Applications: 27th June 1985.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 20-21 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

The British Council

## DEMOCRATIC & POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

### MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Ministry of Higher Education wishes to recruit **PROFESSORS** **READERS** **ASSISTANT PROFESSORS**

For the academic year starting on September 5th, 1985

The teaching vacancies are at:

- I/ Emir Abdelkader University for Islamic Sciences in:
    - 1) — Koran sciences
    - 2) — Hadith sciences
    - 3) — Islamic jurisprudence (Fikh)
    - 4) — Islamic doctrine
    - 5) — Malakite & Compored jurisprudence (Fikh)
    - 6) — Koran Reading (diction)
    - 7) — Arabic language & literature
    - 8) — Islamic history
  - II/ Other Algerian universities and higher education institutions in:
    - 1) — Biology
    - 2) — Mathematics
    - 3) — Accountancy (all fields of specialisation)
    - 4) — Computer sciences
- Applicants should hold a Ph.D. degree in the considered field and have a teaching experience at university level. Applications, detailed curriculum vitae and photostats of academic degrees are to be sent to:

ALGERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON (U.K.)  
Cultural Section  
54 Holland Park, London  
W11 3RS  
United Kingdom

### University of Aston in Birmingham

#### Technology Policy Unit

#### ESRC CASS Studentship

## CPSA and NEW TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree to carry out research under the above scheme leading to the degree of PhD in the Technology Policy Unit in the faculty of management and policy sciences. The objective of the project is to build on the achievements of a previous PhD project on the CPSA and policies for new technology. The successful candidate would be required to concentrate on one particular sector of the Civil Service and to examine the technical and organisational options that could be considered for future applications of information technology.

Applicants should have a knowledge of computer systems. A background in science and technology, industrial relations of work organisation would also be useful. You are advised to apply immediately for this studentship which commences in October 1985.

For further details and an application form, please write to:

The Secretary of the Doctoral Programme,  
University of Aston Management Centre,  
Nelson Building, Gosta Green,  
Birmingham B4 7DU.

Informal enquiries are welcome. Contact Dr. Robin Williams at the Technology Policy Unit. Telephone Number: 021-559 3511 ext. 4420 or 4427.

## NURSERY TEACHING



Applications are now invited from suitably qualified nursery trained teachers interested in full-time, part-time and supply scale 1 posts in nursery schools and classes in the Inner London area.

Posts in the Authority's teaching service carry an inner London allowance of £1,038 in addition to the Burnham salary.

The appropriate application form may be obtained from the Education Officer (TS2), Room 67, Main Building, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Tel. 01-633 6720/7830. Please state whether you are a 1985 college leaver.

ILEA is an equal opportunities employer.

**ilea** Inner London Education Authority

## university college of swansea

### Senior Research Assistant

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Senior Research Assistant in the Royal Society Research Unit. The appointment is funded by a grant to build a transmission energy loss spectrometer. The instrument will be used to study the electronic and vibrational structure of ions. Applicants should be either Physicists or Chemists with a strong interest in mathematics. The appointment will be for two years from October 1, 1985 with a commencing salary of £2,820 per annum plus USSDPS benefits. Informal enquiries may be made to Professor J. H. Baxendale, FRS, Tel. (0792) 255226, but further particulars and application form (2 copies) must be sent to the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Road, Swansea SA2 8PP to whom they should be returned by Friday, July 5, 1985.

## LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

### MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

The University has created a new post of Senior Assistant Accountant to strengthen its financial administration, particularly in the rapidly expanding field of education. This is a challenging opportunity requiring a wide range of financial and management accounting skills. Successful candidates will need to demonstrate substantial experience in a relevant area. Previous university experience not essential. Salary will be within Administrative Grade III (£14,125 to £17,795) but subject to an expected increase from 1 April, 1986. Applications from suitably qualified persons are available from the Registrar, Closing date 1 July 1985. Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

## RICHMOND COLLEGE

### COURSE TUTOR/CO-ORDINATOR

### LECTURER II - £7,548-£12,089

### (award pending)

Required as soon as possible for the new course - Positive Action Commercial Studies - which aims to provide access to further commercial study or employment for young black people in the City. The City Council sees this course as an important part of its commitment to a 'Positive Action' policy for Post-16 education in the City. It would expect the post-holder to share this commitment. Applicants should have some experience of teaching in the broad area of commercial studies, but respond positively and imaginatively to the needs of black students will be equally important. The post-holder of the course will be responsible for administration, course development, co-ordination of support staff and student counselling, as well as teaching part of the course. Applications will be especially welcome from black teachers.

FURTHER DETAILS AND APPLICATION FORMS FROM THE PRINCIPAL, RICHMOND COLLEGE, SPINNEY DRIVE, SHEFFIELD S19 5PD. TEL: (0548) 55551. CLOSING DATE WITH JUNE.

## POLYTECHNIC

### SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

### Sc5 £7,524-£8,262

Required in the Courses, Committee and Research section of the Central Academic Registry. Should preferably be a graduate with experience of administrative work in a higher education institution. The post-holder will be responsible for the day to day administration of the Registry, including the processing of applications for admission, the management of the Registry's budget, and the coordination of the Registry's staff. The post-holder will also be responsible for the development of the Registry's services and for the provision of advice and support to the various departments of the Polytechnic.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS FROM THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC, MALFORD HOUSE, RYDAL ROAD, SHEFFIELD S10 2TN. TEL: 26914. EXT. 225.

PLEASE QUOTE VACANCY NO. A5566.

CLOSING DATE 14TH JUNE.

**City of Sheffield**

An Equal Opportunities Employer

## The Centre for British Teachers Limited

### TEACH ENGLISH IN MALAYSIA

### MALAYSIA: RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

The Centre for British Teachers is recruiting up to twenty-two TEACHERS OF ENGLISH for Residential Schools in Malaysia. Most of these vacancies will be filled immediately. An excellent training scheme is available for those who wish to work in Malaysia on a contract basis for one year initially. However, there are also two vacancies which need to be filled immediately. These are for teachers of English in secondary level through some teachers will teach English and Malay to Malay students taking Cambridge syllabus. A level in science or arts subject.

This is an excellent opportunity to improve your professional skills while enjoying a pleasant life in a culturally varied country. Conditions include a high standard of living, excellent medical facilities, and a wide range of leisure and sporting facilities. The Centre provides a complete package of support and training for teachers and their families.

- A briefing in Britain
- An Orientation Course in Malaysia with professional and personal conduct in the country
- An extensive training scheme including advice on finding accommodation, medical benefits and regular meetings
- Payment of expenses at the end of the contract

SALARY: An attractive package in payable and this includes a gratuity at the end of the contract. A minimum of 5 years teaching experience of which 3 should be in TEFL. For further information write to: The Centre for British Teachers Ltd, 200, Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

## PAKISTAN - PRINCIPAL

Principal required from 1st February, 1986, for The Police Public School, Peshawar, Pakistan, a co-educational high school for the children of police and the general public. The working language is English, candidates should be experienced, well-qualified senior teachers with administrative ability. Initial contract two years. For details apply to: R. W. Jones, M.A., Westminster Under School, Adrian House, 27 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2NL.

## Neighbourhood Schools Worker

(Brondesbury, Carlton Vale, Kilburn, South Kilburn, Willesden Green)

JNC Range 4 Points

5-9 £10,209 - £11,382 p.a. plus £1,038

London Allowance

A qualified and committed Youth and Community Worker is needed to join an active Neighbourhood Team. The Worker will be required to forge links with the local Schools to provide social education and leisure provision for young people. Candidates must have experience of working in a multi-ethnic environment and some experience of working with girls would be an advantage. For further information telephone Mr. S. D. Gault, Team Leader, on 01-625 5880.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BH returnable by 26th June. Telephone 01-903 0271 (24 hours Answerphone service). Reference number E723 must be quoted.

## London Borough of BRENT

Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Job seekers welcome.

## POST OF DEPUTY RECTOR

The Governors of the Polytechnic seek applications for the following post:

### DEPUTY RECTOR (ACADEMIC SUPPORT)

This is one of three posts of Deputy Rector.

It is intended to fill the post with effect from 1st September 1985.

The salary is £26,265 (inclusive of London Weighting Allowance).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained by writing to: The Secretary and Registrar, North-East London Polytechnic, Romford Road, London, E15 4LZ, or by telephoning 01-534 2946. The closing date for the receipt of applications is 18th June 1985. Previous applicants need not apply.

## NELP North East London Polytechnic

Provisional 2211411/9

## Middlesex Lodge

### Girl's Regional Resource Centre

- Can you REALLY teach disillusioned adolescents?
  - Do you like working with small groups?
  - Are you keen to work in a multi-disciplinary environment?
  - Does your sense of humour support you through unpredictable situations?
- If so, call Sally Webb on 0895-53272 to find out more about a vacant post available here soon. Scale 1 on a negotiable, plus 2578 L.W. and £1170 responsibility allowance. We have already completed their probationary year. Application form and further details from the Personnel Officer, quoting reference, Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Telephone: Uxbridge 05595 (24 hour answering service). Ref: SS 27612. Closing date 21st June, 1985. Applications from disabled persons welcome.

London Borough of Hillingdon

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

### DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for:

### 2 TEMPORARY LECTURESHIPS

in the Department of Economics from September, 1985 for an initial 1-year period. Candidates should be qualified to 'graduate' level in an appropriate subject but may have teaching and research interests in any field of economics or econometrics.

The appointment will be made on a salary scale of £2,520 - £7,010 (p.a. (after review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Applications of copies from U.K. universities giving a C.V. and a list of 2 referees and stating teaching experience and research interests should reach: D.A.S. (Economics), University of Southampton, SO9 5NH not later than 17th June, quoting Ref. No. 2921.

## UNIVERSITY OF KENT

### AT CANTERBURY KENT

### Research Fellow

### A Study of Politician's Attitudes to Welfare

Applications are invited for a post of Research Fellow to work on an ESRC-funded study of Politician's Attitudes to Welfare directed by Dr. Peter Taylor-Guy for two years from 1st October 1985. The post requires a high standard of intellectual competence and a good knowledge of the contemporary political scene. Experience in the analysis of qualitative and quantitative survey data will be an advantage. Salary will be on the scale £2,625 - £7,150 but the appointment will not be made above the fifth point of the scale. Applicants wishing to further information are invited to contact Dr. Peter Taylor-Guy, 0222 5222, extension 7510. Further particulars and application forms are available from Mr. J. E. Kelly, Secretary of Facilities and Deputy Registrar, The Registry, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7JY, not later than 20th June, 1985. Applications should be sent to the Registry, 0222 5222, extension 7510.

## BOLTON METROPOLITAN COLLEGE

Bolton Metropolitan College is a large, multi-site College with a broad range of course provision.

### FACULTY OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION

### Lecturer Grade I (Temporary)

### Project Worker (Adult Basic Education)

(Salary scale up to £10,512)

Required to develop a two-year initiative supported by the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit. The initiative is A.B.E. based with a strong Community Education dimension.

Applicants should be suitably qualified with experience in Community Education/A.B.E.

Application forms and further details (to be returned by June 18th) from: The Chief Administrative Officer, Bolton Metropolitan College, Manchester Road, Bolton.

Tel: Bolton 31411, Ext. 207.

BOLTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

## SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

### SCHOOL YOUTH WORKER

£9,345-£10,467

To provide a link between the staff of the youth and Community Service and those of the Secondary Schools within the Education Award Scheme and contributing to the Duke of Edinburgh's Education programme. The person appointed will be a qualified Youth and Community Worker, and it would be an advantage to have experience as a youth tutor/teacher and be familiar with the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. Application form from Mr. David Chilton, North West Area Youth & Community Office, Area Education Office, Lissmore, 8 Heathfield Road, Woking, Surrey GU24 7EL. Tel. Woking 23532. Closing date: 14 June 1985.

**SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL**





# Papua New Guinea

## Department of Education

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced people for the following positions with the Papua New Guinea Department of Education in January 1986.

### Provincial High Schools (Ref. No: VIS/ED/38)

Secondary Teaching vacancies exist in the following areas:-

★ English, Sciences, Mathematics, Social Sciences and Home Economics.

Appointments will be made at level 6,9,13, depending on the qualifications and experience of the appointee.

Level 6 - K.12,275 p.a. (£9,820)  
Level 9 - K.14,260 p.a. (£11,408)  
Level 13 - K.16,935 p.a. (£13,548)

Deputy Head Master -  
Level 14 - K.17,555 (£14,044)

### National High Schools (Ref. No: VIS/ED/39)

Vacancies exist in National Institutions to Teach Fifth and Sixth Forms in the following subject areas:-

★ English, Mathematics, Sciences, Social Sciences and Expressive Arts.

Appointments will be made depending on qualifications and experience.

Subject Master -  
K.14,260 p.a. (£11,408)  
Subject Department Head -  
K.17,555 p.a. (£14,044)  
Deputy Principal -  
K.18,108 p.a. (£14,544)  
Curriculum Co-ordinators -  
K.18,108 p.a. (£14,544)

### College of External Studies (Ref. No: VIS/ED/40)

The College of External Studies (C.O.E.S.) offers courses through correspondence studies, registered study centres and evening classes for students studying general secondary (Grades 7, 8, 9, 10) and Commerce Certificate.

Vacancies exist in the following subject areas:-

★ English, Mathematics, Humanities, Science, Commerce.

Appointments will be made according to qualification and experience.

Subject Department Head -  
K.17,555 p.a. (£14,044)  
Subject Senior Master -  
K.16,935 p.a. (£13,548)

### Head Office Appointments (Ref. No: VIS/ED/41)

The following posts exist in the National Institutions Division in Port Moresby:-

Vacancies  
Primary School Inspector  
Salary: K.19,405 p.a. (£15,524)

Primary School Guidance Officer  
Salary: K.18,180 p.a. (£14,544)

### Curriculum Unit Appointments (Ref. No: VIS/ED/42)

The Curriculum Unit is responsible for the development of all School Curricula and for the production of printed and audio-visual material support for the curricula and for all examinations.

Vacancies

1. Writers - Primary  
Salary: K.18,180 p.a. (£14,544)  
★ Mathematics  
★ Community Life  
★ Physical Education
2. Writers - Secondary  
Salary: K.18,180 p.a. (£14,544)  
★ Mathematics  
★ Physical Education

- ★ Science
- ★ Social Sciences
- ★ Agriculture
3. Curriculum Implementation Officers  
Salary: K.18,180 p.a. (£14,544)
4. Secondary English Curriculum Officer  
Salary: K.18,180 p.a. (£14,544)
5. Materials Designer  
Salary: K.19,405 p.a. (£15,524)
6. Senior Curriculum Officer - Home Economics  
Salary: K.19,405 p.a. (£15,524)

#### Salaries

Salaries are payable in Papua New Guinea "Kina". The Exchange Rate varies from time to time, but on 3rd June 1985 it was £0.80 = K1.00.

#### Benefits

3 year contract initially. 24% Gratuity. Free married/single accommodation. Airfare to and from Papua New Guinea. Generous Education Subsidies.

Please write or telephone for application forms and further details, quoting appropriate Reference Number, to Recruitment Department, Papua New Guinea High Commission, 14 Waterloo Place, London SW1R 4AR. Telephone: 01-930 0922. Telex: Kunda 25827. Closing Date for Applications 5th July 1985.



## LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

### RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS

£5,173-£5,664

Liverpool Polytechnic's leading role in the field of research work received further recognition in the recent Department of Education and Science allocations of selective assistance for the support of scientific and technological research at polytechnics.

Applicants are now invited from suitably qualified applicants for the following research assistantships which have been chosen in the allocation of this finance. The positions are for a three-year period rising from a salary of £5,173 to £5,664.

Applicants should contact the Personnel Officer, Liverpool Polytechnic, Rodney House, 70 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, L3 5UX. Tel: 051-207 3581, Ext. 2519, for further particulars and an application form.

#### Art & Design Faculty

Fashion & Textiles

Dual image substrate printing on

Graphic Design

Copy-fitting systems

#### Construction Faculty

Building & Civil Engineering

Quantifying soil cover reclamation of

Surveying

An evaluation of the effect and value of

#### Engineering Faculty

Electrical & Electronic Engineering

real time opto electronic techniques for

Electrical & Electronic Engineering

Development of an on-line contour

Mechanical, Marine & Production Engineering

Derivation and analysis of limiting

Mechanical, Marine & Production Engineering

Unsteady flow analysis through

Mathematics

Computer aided higher-order

Statistics & Computing

Statistical inference

Physics

Structural studies of a bierman

Science Faculty

Application of intensity and selective

Biology

Population studies on the

Biology

An investigation into the chemical

Pharmacy

Thermodynamic study of the

Pharmacy

Compaction characteristics of

Chemistry & Biochemistry

Differential scanning calorimetry

Chemistry & Biochemistry

Interactions at the magnesium

Business & Management Studies Faculty

Projected effect of information

Business Studies

Consumer Evaluation of the

Management Studies

Professions: Changes relating to

Education and Community Studies Faculty

Factors influencing infant feeding

Home Economics

Historical and literary theory

Combined Studies

Time sampling human behaviour

Humanities and Social Studies Faculty

The effects of the usage of public

School of Librarianship

Housing solutions on Merseyside:

Social Studies

evaluation and recommendation

Liverpool Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Department of Biological Sciences, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA Tel: Plymouth 284652.

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**GARNETT COLLEGE • EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR FURTHER EDUCATION**

## Don't keep it to yourself

We need your knowledge and experience

With sound practical experience and the necessary qualifications—degree, diploma, professional qualifications, HND, HNC, FIC, etc., depending upon your specialisation—you can train as a lecturer in Further and Higher Education. A one-year grant-aided course will prepare you to teach in one of the following fields:

Catering & Allied Subjects • Business Studies (Professional and Secretarial) • Construction • Engineering • Fashion Subjects • Physics, Chemistry & Mathematics • Vocational Preparation

Applications are welcomed from all suitably qualified persons including those from minority or disadvantaged groups.

For further details either phone or send the coupon to the following address:-

Garnett College, Downshire House, Roehampton Lane, LONDON SW15 4HR. Tel: 01-789 6533.

Please send further details and an application form for a one-year course to act as a lecturer in one of the following fields:

My subject specialisation is \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

## Royal School of Artillery, Salisbury

### Lecturer—Science and Technology

You will teach Officers and Senior NCOs of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Air Force Regiment and Commonwealth and Foreign Armies the basic principles and techniques of Science and Technology. You will work with a mixed service and civilian staff and will have full access to the social and sporting activities of the RSA. Duties include lecturing in mathematics and mechanics at about O/A level.

You must have a degree or an equivalent qualification in a relevant subject such as electronics, physics, or mathematics. A civilian or military background involving experience of radar, communications and electro optics and detailed knowledge of Royal Artillery Weapons (particularly Guided Weapons Systems), missile guidance and control is desirable. Although relevant teaching or lecturing experience at tertiary level is desirable, you must have experience of teaching ADP to at least 'O' level standard. You must be a competent public speaker who can work effectively under pressure and in harmony with all levels of service and civilian personnel.

Salary (under review): £8830-£14155 (including a pensionable allowance for the longer working year). Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26 June 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alconon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 448551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6539.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

**Ministry of Defence**

## SERC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Required to work in one of the following areas of research:

**Fish Biology (1 post)**  
Ontogeny of gut associated lymphoid tissue (GALT) in fish.  
Physiological changes during development in fish or shellfish.

**Plant Science (1 post)**  
Selection for enhanced heavy metal tolerance in plant cell cultures.  
Physiology of developing pea fruits with particular reference to variations in the thermal and photoenvironments within pods.  
Candidates should hold or expect to gain this year a good Honours degree in Biological Sciences.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Department of Biological Sciences, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA Tel: Plymouth 284652.

**Plymouth Polytechnic**

## A Key Co-ordinating Role in Catering and House Services with Britain's Largest Polytechnic

### Assistant Secretary (Catering & House Services)

£15,725 - £17,097

The organisation and management of the catering, caretaking and cleaning facilities, together with other ancillary services (eg: safety and security) within Britain's largest polytechnic, is a mammoth task, which demands well-developed co-ordinating skills.

As an experienced man-manager, almost certainly with a background in catering or house services within the public sector, you'll relish the challenge of this new post within one of the country's major institutes of higher education.

A Union Membership Agreement is in operation under which new employees are required to join a recognised trade union. For further particulars please send a self-addressed envelope marked B7179 to the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints, Manchester M15 6BH, to whom letters of application, with appropriate details, including the names and addresses of two referees, should be submitted by 30th June, 1985.

Manchester Polytechnic is an equal opportunity employer

**Manchester Polytechnic**

## UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND Computing and Information Technology Research Centre DIRECTORSHIP

The University of Queensland has recently established a Centre to promote collaborative research with industry, Commerce, Government and Education in the vital areas of Computing and Information Technology. The Centre will be the first in this field within an Australian university. It has initial funding in excess of \$0.5m and the goal is that it should become self supporting in three years. The Centre will have considerable autonomy in research, recruitment, funding strategies, and the exploitation of results.

The Directorship is the key position. It affords an excellent opportunity for leadership and foresight in widely-based, longer-term research of international standards, using or developing productive new technologies.

Applicants should have an established reputation in Computer Science or a closely-related field, significant research achievements substantiated by publication, and proven skills in technical project management. The appointment is initially for three years with negotiable salary and benefits expected to be not less than those of a full professional position.

Closing date: 15th July, or until an appointment is made.

Further information from: The Head, Department of Computer Science, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, QLD 4067, AUSTRALIA. Tel: international 617 377 2882 or National 07 377 2882. Telex: UNIVQLD 4440515.

Applications detailing full particulars to: The Staff Officer, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, 4067, Queensland, Australia. Please quote Ref. 22185.

The University of Queensland is an Equal Opportunity Employer

## MANAGER

£12,546-£13,638 p.a.

Managerial Ability, Organisational Skills, Infectious Enthusiasm, Imagination and the Experience of work in a Multicultural Environment are qualities required of the first Manager of the new purpose designed DOMINION CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES. The task will be to develop the centre to meet the social, educational, recreational, employment and youth oriented needs of the Southall Community.

The key qualification is experience including management supervision within a Community work setting.

A degree/relevant professional qualification is desirable.

Previous applicants need not re-apply.

Please quote reference ED494. Closing date 21.8.85.

Applications from employees of the G.L.C. or M.C.C.s with relevant experience will be welcome.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Office, Room A/204, Town Hall Annex, New Broadway, Ealing W5 2BY. Telephone (01 840 1995 (24-hour service)).

All salaries are inclusive of London Weighting Allowance. All posts are open to male and female applicants unless otherwise stated. Special consideration will be given to disabled persons whose qualifications and/or experience are relevant to the post for which they apply.

**Ealing**  
London Borough

**The Centre for British Teachers Limited**

## INSTRUCTORS FOR IN-COMPANY EF/ESP IN GERMANY

The Centre is currently recruiting suitably qualified and experienced INSTRUCTORS OF EF/ESP to work in the Language Training Department of a large engineering concern based near Frankfurt. Instructors will teach on an intensive English course programme and may be required to give individual instruction or participate in ESP materials writing and teaching.

Short and long-term contracts are available, beginning in September. Applicants should hold a Degree and a qualification in TEFL. Previous in-company teaching experience is an advantage and a knowledge of German useful.

Interviews will be held in London during June.

For further information please contact:  
The Centre for British Teachers (ref. G02), Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HP. Tel: 01-242 2882.

## NORTHERN ARTS EDUCATION RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT POST

(18 MONTH CONTRACT OR SECONDMENT)

Northern Arts, the Regional Arts Association for the North-East and Cumbria, is seeking someone with practical experience of the education sector to work with its specialist officer team for 18 months. He/she will maintain pilot projects and develop new policy guidelines and structures for the Association through discussion with LEAs and other educational agencies.

The post may be filled by the secondment of a suitable teacher or lecturer with the agreement of his/her employer.

Salary negotiable, but to reflect qualifications, experience and current salary. Closing date: 24 June 1985.

Application form and further details from:  
NORTHERN ARTS  
19 Osborne Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1NZ. Tel: 091-281 8334.

## NEUROENDOCRINE RESEARCH GROUP

Department of Anatomy  
University of Cambridge

We are seeking a postdoctoral physiological psychologist, or relevantly qualified zoologist or clinical graduate to join a multidisciplinary research team investigating the neuroendocrine basis of social behaviour and anxiety in an experimental setting. The position is funded by the MRC and available immediately; the initial appointment is for one year renewable for up to five years in total.

Please send applications (including CV) to Mrs J. Penlon, Department of Anatomy, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3DQ, by 1st July, and arrange for references to be sent direct from two referees.

## THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION THE INNS OF COURT SCHOOL OF LAW SUB-DEAN

Applications are invited for the above post from candidates with relevant academic / professional qualifications and substantial administrative experience. The salary payable will be not less than £20,000 p.a. (including London Allowance).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Assistant to the Dean, Council of Legal Education, 4 Gray's Inn Place, London WC1R 5DX. Tel: 01-405 4665/405 4835.

The closing date for applications is 21st June 1985.

## Nene College Northampton

### Lecturer Grade 1 Economics

Applications are invited for the above position within the Faculty of Mathematics, Management and Business. Candidates should possess an Honours degree in Economics and preferably experience of post degree study or research. The successful applicant will join a young team of economists who are responsible for the teaching of economics throughout the College at Combined Studies degree, Professional and 'A' level.

Further information and application form can be obtained on receipt of S.A.E. from:

The Faculty Secretary, Faculty of Mathematics, Management and Business, Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton NN2 7AL.



## Urwick Management Centre

### Senior Consultants/Slough, Berks/up to £23,000+car

The Urwick Management Centre is an integral part of the management consultancy practice of Price Waterhouse - renowned for the excellence of its services to a wide range of international clients.

Current developments within the Centre have created opportunities for two well qualified individuals in the fields of financial management and general management training.

**Financial management**  
— To be responsible for developing and running financial courses directed at senior and middle management levels.  
— To contribute to and participate in advanced and general management courses, especially in relation to current financial techniques and use of computers.

**Essential background:** qualified accountant, well versed and practised in the teaching processes, experienced in financial management and commercially aware. Age indicator 35-50.

**General management**  
— To lead career development/skills development courses.  
— To participate in advanced and general management courses.  
— To develop own special interest contribution to the work of the Management Centre.  
**Essential background:** graduate, industrial management involvement and, at least 3 years actual training experience. Age indicator 30-35.

For both positions, management responsibility in engineering/construction environments would be an advantage.

Price Waterhouse offers career opportunities within the management consultancy practice, as well as a competitive remuneration package, including a company car at Senior Consultant level.

If you are interested please send in confidence personal and career details (quoting MCS/8020) to: Peter Humphrey, Price Waterhouse, Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SY.

**Price Waterhouse**  
Business Needs Experts

## Career Opportunities in the British Council's Home Service

The British Council, a publicly funded body promotes cultural, educational and technical cooperation between Britain and other countries. It is seeking to fill vacancies in its Home Career Service.

The work involves administrative detail which needs attention and organisation, daily communication with colleagues within the Council, and often contact with other organisations or with overseas visitors from developed and developing countries; and some posts offer more specialised work in the information field.

There are opportunities for meeting people, often from a wide variety of backgrounds, and for dealing with them imaginatively. A broad range of experience will be gained from transferring from one kind of work to another. Officers may also compete for entry to the Council's Overseas Career Service.

Though most posts are in London, some successful candidates will be expected to start work in one of the Council's regional offices, situated in university towns throughout Britain.

The posts are open to graduates and to others with comparable qualifications. Candidates with about 2 years relevant work experience will be preferred. Those who are invited to Selection Board will be required to demonstrate administrative ability.

Although for some of the posts subject of study is not important, applications from those with experience in the following fields will be particularly welcome: librarianship or information science; including experience of computerised systems, science or science education, technical education and engineering. Book-keeping would be a desirable attribute for candidates who wish to have a career in finance related work. Successful candidates will be expected to have common sense, intelligence and humanity, and to be well organised and dependable when dealing with detail. Experience of living or working overseas would be useful.

Appointment is at Grade G, equivalent to Civil Service Executive Officer. The present salary scale is under review. Starting salary including £1300 Inner London Weighting for officers working in London is £7317 and increments annually to £8762.

Interviews and Selection Boards will be held in July, August and September.

For further information, Staff Recruitment Booklet and an application form write quoting G/5 to Personnel Management Department, 68 Davies Street, London W1T 2AA.

Closing date for applications is Tuesday 2 July 1985.

The British Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

**The British Council**

**PRO-RECTOR**

The Polytechnic of Central London wishes to appoint a Pro-Rector. Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates with leadership qualities. It is hoped that the existing science and engineering background of the Rectorate will be complemented by an appointee from an area such as accountancy or business studies.

PLC is a broadly based institution at the forefront of academic and professional education, research and continuing education. The Faculties of the Polytechnic comprises Communication, Engineering & Science, Environment, Languages, Law, Management Studies, and Social Sciences and Business Studies.

Salary £25,827 (under review from 1 April 1985) per annum inclusive of London Allowance. Further details are available from the Personnel Office, PCL, 303 Regent Street, London W1R 6AL. Tel: 01-580 2020 ext 212.

CLOSING DATE: 18 June 1985.

PCL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

**CITY OF COVENTRY**  
**HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES**  
Grade IV £14,799-£16,578 (under review)

Applications are invited for the above post from qualified and experienced further education teachers with proven management ability for 1st January, 1986 or sooner if possible.

The department offers a wide range of BTEC business studies programmes and professional courses in accounting, law, banking, marketing, purchasing and supply, etc. There are strong links with the University of Warwick through the Coventry Pick-Up Consortium.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Principal, The Hill College of Further Education, 784 Hill Lane, Coventry CV4 9SU. Telephone 045444. Ext. 224, to whom they should be returned by Friday, 21 June 1985.

**Tile Hill College of Further Education**

## READING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' UNION

### UNION MANAGER

WHO WILL WORK WITH AND LIAISE BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND STAFF OF THE STUDENTS' UNION

Higher expertise will be used to ensure the efficient management and operation of the Union and to research and suggest changes to a multi-functional organisation similar to that described above.

There are 54 full-time and part-time staff employed in shops, bars, catering, travel, welfare, administration, accounts, and postgraduate clearing.

Set Heads of Departments and five other members of staff report directly to the Union Manager.

Annual turnover is in excess of £1.5m and the building is in constant use 18 hours a day, seven days a week.

Applicants should have either previous managerial experience in a students' union environment or proven experience in the management of a multi-functional organisation similar to that described above.

I.C.S.A., M.B.M.A., I.P.M. qualifications would be advantageous, but not essential. Salary will be dependent on academic and professional qualifications and experience, but would not be less than £15,000 p.a.

For a detailed job description and application form telephone: JERRY O'LEARY on Reading (0734) 80022, ext 303.

Closing date for completed application forms: Monday, 24th June, 1985.

Previous applicants need not apply.

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## ST HELENS COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN

### WORKSHOP TECHNICIAN

Scale 2 — £5,238-£5,769

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons with a knowledge of clay preparation and upkeep, glaze mixing and firing, and maintenance of tools and equipment.

For application forms and further particulars contact Gillian Turner or Debbie Oulton on St Helens 5212052129 and return the completed forms to the Personnel Services Officer, Chief Executive's Department, Town Hall, St Helens, Merseyside WA10 1HP, by 17th June, 1985.

As part of the Council's Equal Opportunity policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of disability, marital status, race or sex.

**St Helens**  
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

A Community Authority

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## UNIVERSITY OF WALES

### TECHNICAL COMPANY ENGINEERS

(fixed term—two years)

### MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

THE WELSH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE (R & D)

with JOHN WILLIAMS OF CARDIFF plc

The John Williams Group consists of a family, stock holding and engineering subsidiaries.

The teaching company scheme is organized by UWIST's Department of Mechanical and Manufacturing Systems Engineering, together with The Welsh School of Architecture (R & D) and John Williams R & D.

Applicants should have a good second class honours degree or suitable postgraduate qualifications in Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering, preferably with some industrial experience.

The project will focus on the scheduling techniques which mediate throughout at minimum group cost.

Salary: Within Range 18 Research and Analogous Staff 22800-23200 per annum. Requests (quoting Ref. C48) for details and application form should be sent to: Staffing Office, UWIST, PO Box 36, Cardiff CF1 3XA.

Closing date: 27 June 1985.

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## Middlesex Polytechnic

### Lecturer in Accounting and Finance

to £17,145 pa inc

An opportunity to teach across a wide range of courses at undergraduate, postgraduate and research levels, and to pursue specialist teaching and research interests.

Applicants should have relevant degree and/or professional qualifications in the area of accounting and finance. Appointment at an appropriate point, based on qualifications and experience, on the scales: UMSL 22, £14,730 inc. PL: £17,145-£19,145 pa inc.

For appointment at PL level, good academic qualifications, degree teaching experience, and the ability to initiate and conduct research are expected. Write, enclosing a.c.e., to: 1111 and quoting ref. AG002. For further details and application form, contact: Personnel Office, Middlesex Polytechnic, 1111 Chiswick Lane, London W4 3PH. Closing date: July 7.

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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone: LONDON 01-278 2332 MANCHESTER 061-832 7200

## HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE

### RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS

Applications are invited for the following temporary Research Staff for the academic year 1985/86:

**Ref. R1 (2 years) HUMANITIES**

Community and Social - gender studies research chair at Humberside School.

**Ref. R2 (1 year) HUMANITIES**

Power and Authority in Nineteenth Century East Yorkshire.

**Ref. R3 (1 year) BUSINESS**

To assist in surveys and their subsequent analysis of three business research projects: Value-added Objectives of Managers in Small and Medium Sized Firms; The Marketing of Marketing Graduates; The Effect of Voluntary Contributions on Advertising in the UK.

**Ref. R4 (2 years - half-time) INFORMATION**

The Information Centre - a new concept in Data Management.

**Ref. R5 (1 year) INFORMATION**

High Level design Specification Language Compilers.

**Ref. R6 (1 year) SCIENCE**

Characterisation of C-SiC Polymerisation Catalysts.

Applicants for these posts will probably be recent graduates and must hold a good honours degree in a relevant subject. Experience in the specific project area would be an advantage.

Further details of the projects and application forms from The Personnel Office, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RT (Tel. 0482-443400).

Closing date: 21.6.85.

Please quote post reference on all enquiries.

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## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

### DELEGATE OF LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

A Research Assistant is required to work on a project investigating the development of a new type of work which requires the use of a dedicated computer workstation.

The work involves the development of software to control a robot making critical decisions in a large number of situations.

Applicants should have a degree in a relevant subject and some knowledge of FORTRAN and some knowledge of computers.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Oxford, 100 High Street, Oxford OX1 1PS.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

### Administrative Assistant

Applications are invited from graduates or equivalent qualified persons for the post of Administrative Assistant in the Department of Civil Engineering.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## RESEARCH/RESEARCH AWARDS

### University of Dundee

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT (NON-CLINICAL)

A project investigating the prevalence of dental caries in a community sample of 12-15 year olds is being undertaken by the Department of Community Medicine.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## University of Strathclyde

### DEPARTMENT OF BIOSCIENCE AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

### RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Assistantship in the Department of Bioscience and Biotechnology.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## University of Nottingham

### Postdoctoral Research Fellow

Applications are invited for a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in the Department of Microbiology.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, England.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## University of Aberdeen

### Department of Microbiology

### MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Research Assistantship in the Department of Microbiology.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## University of Bristol

### Department of Social Administration

### RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Studentship in the Department of Social Administration.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Bristol, Bristol, England.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## RESEARCH/RESEARCH AWARDS

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH

The successful candidate will be a member of a team, funded by the Health Authorities of East Anglia, which undertakes studies of health care in East Anglia. Other members of the team include an epidemiologist, a medical sociologist, an epidemiologist and a statistician. A degree in a biomedical science subject is required together with experience of computing and the design and analysis of surveys; previous research experience is desirable.

The appointment will be for three years. Salary related to age will be on the scale (under review) £23,300 at age 25, and rising by increments of £670 per annum.

Applications (three copies together with the names of two referees) should be sent to: Professor S. M. Jackson, Department of Community Medicine, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 2QA, from whom further information can be obtained.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

### SOIL CHEMIST

A Post-Doctoral Research Assistant

with experience of soil chemistry and the estimation of complex ions in soil extracts.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Oxford, 100 High Street, Oxford OX1 1PS.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

### TWO SERC/CASE STUDENTSHIPS

Two SERC/CASE Studentships for research training are available.

1. The successful candidate will be a member of a team, funded by the Health Authorities of East Anglia, which undertakes studies of health care in East Anglia.

2. The successful candidate will be a member of a team, funded by the Health Authorities of East Anglia, which undertakes studies of health care in East Anglia.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Leeds, Leeds, England.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## University of Sheffield

### DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS, GLASSES AND POLYMERS

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT POST

OXIDE-GRAPHITE COMPOSITE MATERIALS FOR HIGH TEMPERATURE APPLICATIONS

A Research Assistant is required to work on a project investigating the development of a new type of work which requires the use of a dedicated computer workstation.

The work involves the development of software to control a robot making critical decisions in a large number of situations.

Applicants should have a degree in a relevant subject and some knowledge of FORTRAN and some knowledge of computers.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, England.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

\*\*\*\*\*

## University of Nottingham

### Department of Production Engineering and Production Management

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant in the Department of Production Engineering and Production Management.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, England.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## The University of Sheffield

### DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS, GLASSES AND POLYMERS

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

CONVERSION OF LIQUID CRYSTALS TO CARBON

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant in the Department of Ceramics, Glasses and Polymers.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, England.

Closing date: 21.6.85.

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## UNIVERSITY OF BATH

### SCHOOL OF PHYSICS

### Metallic glasses/Underwater Acoustics

A Research Assistant is required to work on a project investigating the development of a new type of work which requires the use of a dedicated computer workstation.

The work involves the development of software to control a robot making critical decisions in a large number of situations.

Applicants should have a degree in a relevant subject and some knowledge of FORTRAN and some knowledge of computers.

The post is for two years and will involve working on a project in the field of artificial intelligence.

Further particulars, and a form of application, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Bath, Bath, England.







**TEFL**

the names of two referees, should be sent to Dr Michael Green, School of Chemistry, The University of Chemistry, Bristol BS8 1TS, as soon as possible.

**MANCHESTER**

**061-832 7200**

Freeport,  
Maine 04538

ADM LIMITED:  
01-963 0621.

**E GUARDIAN**

صلى الله عليه وسلم



## DOCTORAL RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN ECONOMICS

The Centre for Economic Forecasting at the London Business School is offering a studentship for research leading to a Ph.D. The field of study is the micro-economics of the supply side. It will be particularly concerned with cross-section and time series analysis of company and household behaviour. It forms part of the general development of the LBS macroeconomic model.

Applicants should possess a Masters degree or expect to receive such a degree in the near future.

Applications should be submitted to: Dr. Sean Holly, Centre for Economic Forecasting, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH

### RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS IN ATMOSPHERIC AND IONOSPHERIC PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the following:

- Research studentships, leading to the Ph.D. degree, offered by the SERC in ionospheric and middle atmosphere studies. These studies involve the use of the multi-frequency ionospheric radar facility in Aberystwyth, and involve the use of radio sounding balloons, ionospheric soundings and other techniques.
- SERC CASE studentships on Ph.D. projects sponsored by the Department of Radio Technology, Department of Trade and Industry, to study ionospheric propagation by means of the oblique propagation of VLF radio signals and by the British Antarctic Survey for analysis of data from an advanced ionospheric sounder in Antarctica.
- One-year Advanced Course Studentships, leading to the M.Sc. degree, offered by the SERC for a taught course in the Physics of the Atmosphere together with a research project in an associated topic.

Applicants should hold, or expect to hold, a first or upper second class honours degree in physics, mathematics or a related subject, or a lower second class honours degree with a good honours project. Applicants should send by 14th June 1985, a curriculum vitae and two copies of two recent passport-size photographs, to: Professor L. Thomas, Department of Physics, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 2DA.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

### Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

#### MSc in Modern Electronics

#### Re-training and Conversion Courses in Electronics, Computing and Information Technology

This is an advanced taught course in electronics engineering and information technology. The course is a broad based grounding of an individual in the use of modern electronic technology. The course is designed to provide a broad based grounding of an individual in the use of modern electronic technology. The course is designed to provide a broad based grounding of an individual in the use of modern electronic technology.

## UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY

### Research Studentships in Computer Science

The Computing Laboratory of the University of Kent at Canterbury has SERC Research Studentships available for three years full-time Ph.D. work, starting in October 1985. Major research interests of the Laboratory include: functional languages, networks, software tools, document preparation and data bases. Candidates must have a first class honours degree in Computer Science, or a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject.

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## BRUNEL

### The University of West London

#### M.A. IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (Part-time)

Applications are invited for this course starting in October. The course is a part-time course for students who are employed in industry. The course is designed to provide a broad based grounding of an individual in the use of modern electronic technology.

## BRUNEL

### The University of West London

#### M.A. IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (Part-time)

Applications are invited for this course starting in October. The course is a part-time course for students who are employed in industry. The course is designed to provide a broad based grounding of an individual in the use of modern electronic technology.

## OXFORD UNIVERSITY

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

### S.E.R.C. STUDENTSHIP IN SOIL MECHANICS

There is a possibility that an S.E.R.C. Studentship may be available for research in one of the following areas of soil mechanics:

- The minimisation of sample disturbance in a special triaxial apparatus.
- The application of signal processing and pattern recognition to in-situ testing.
- The development of photoelastic methods to identify stress-strain characteristics.
- The study of the stress-strain and strength properties of gassy sea-bed soils.

There is an active research group in soil mechanics with good facilities and support. Applicants should have, or expect to obtain, a first-class Honours degree in Engineering or related subject. Further details are available from Dr. G. C. Sills, Department of Engineering Science, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PJ.

## Certificate in Counselling

### Part-time Evening Course

Monday evenings, September 16th, 1985, to July 21st, 1986, 7.30 - 9.30 pm in Hendon. A one-year course providing a theoretical and skills base for effective counselling.

Course members may be new to counselling, exploring an interest, or currently counselling.

Including: Philosophy, Theory, Techniques, Levels, Settings, Supervision.

Further information: Carol Moon, CAC, Middlesex Polytechnic, The Burroughs, London NW4 4BT or telephone 01-906 2734 (24-hr message service).

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH

### Research Studentships in Atomic and Molecular Physics

Applications are invited for research studentships leading to the Ph.D. degree, offered by the SERC in atomic and molecular physics. These studies involve the use of the multi-frequency ionospheric radar facility in Aberystwyth, and involve the use of radio sounding balloons, ionospheric soundings and other techniques.

## UNIVERSITY OF BATH

### SERC STUDENTSHIPS IN COMPUTING

The Computing Group have three SERC studentships available for Ph.D. applicants holding a first class honours degree in computing.

One studentship may be in any area of computing, the other two are related to the following:

- Full details, including a project description, application form, may be obtained by writing to: Dr. P. W. WILKS, Computing Group, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY.

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- Full details, including a project description, application form, may be obtained by writing to: Dr. P. W. WILKS, Computing Group, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY.

## University of Bradford

### SERC STUDENTSHIPS IN MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

A Studentship is available to carry out innovative research work leading to the Ph.D. degree in the field of Computer-Aided Design, Modelling, Simulation and Control System Studies. The work will be conducted with the construction of software to control a new Apollo-Domain computer system in Mechanical Engineering. Applications are invited from graduates in engineering or computer science holding at least an Upper Second Class Honours degree.

Applications are invited from candidates who have or expect to have at least an Upper Second Class Honours degree in Mechanical Engineering, Physics, Materials Science or Materials in the following three SERC CASE research studentships within the Materials Engineering Unit:

- Metal transfer and cutting in the initial stages of studies of stainless steel and Ni-Cr alloys (with CEBI Nuclear Laboratories).
- Investigation of brazing of super alloys, including hot state brazing of super alloys, using Ni-base alloys (with AET Turbine Components).
- Development of silver-free alloys for brazing and stainless steels (with Turbine Components).

In addition two SERC CASE research studentships are available which it is hoped will lead to the development of new manufacturing systems and computer-aided design.

Applicants should send further information from the Secretary, Postgraduate School of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD1 1DP.

## UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

### SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES

### SERC - CASE STUDENTSHIP FOR GAS TURBINE RESEARCH

A Co-operative Award in Science and Engineering (CASE) is available from the Science and Engineering Research Council for Theoretical Research into the construction of software to control a new Apollo-Domain computer system in Mechanical Engineering. Applications are invited from graduates in engineering or computer science holding at least an Upper Second Class Honours degree.

Applications are invited from candidates who have or expect to have at least an Upper Second Class Honours degree in Mechanical Engineering, Physics, Materials Science or Materials in the following three SERC CASE research studentships within the Materials Engineering Unit:

- Metal transfer and cutting in the initial stages of studies of stainless steel and Ni-Cr alloys (with CEBI Nuclear Laboratories).
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- Development of silver-free alloys for brazing and stainless steels (with Turbine Components).

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Applicants should send further information from the Secretary, Postgraduate School of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD1 1DP.

## PAISLEY COLLEGE

### SERC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited from persons holding (or expecting to hold) a good Honours Degree in Electronic Engineering, Physics or Electronics, for a SERC Research Studentship in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

The appointee will join either the Millersville Microwave Group or the Special Process Group. The interests of the former group are in the design and construction of microwave devices and systems, and the interests of the latter group are in the design and construction of electronic systems.

Remuneration and allowances are in accordance with SERC guidelines and further details of the research and applications forms are available from the Postgraduate Office, Paisley College, High Street, Paisley PA1 2SE, Tel: 041-887 1341, ext. 2301.

## King's College London (KQC)

### University of London

### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

### SERC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for this research studentship which is available for three years full-time Ph.D. work, starting in October 1985. The project is in the field of biochemistry and involves the study of the structure and function of the enzyme, aspartate aminotransferase, in the liver of the rat.

Applicants should have a first class honours degree in biochemistry or a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject.

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

### Department of Biology

### Research Studentships in Molecular Biology

Applications are invited for research studentships leading to the Ph.D. degree, offered by the SERC in molecular biology. These studies involve the use of the multi-frequency ionospheric radar facility in Aberystwyth, and involve the use of radio sounding balloons, ionospheric soundings and other techniques.

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## University of Kent at Canterbury

### DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN APPLIED COMPUTING (Social Sciences)

Applications are invited for two SERC-funded postgraduate research studentships for a new Doctoral Programme in Applied Computing (Social Sciences).

The Doctoral Programme is a two-year programme leading to the award of Ph.D. During the first year of the programme, students will receive some research training and will carry out preliminary work on their research project. Following satisfactory completion of the first year work, students will spend their final two years working full-time on their project.

Candidates should have some experience in both computing and a social science discipline. Applications are particularly welcome from people whose social science experience is in one of the following fields: Accounting, Economics, Management Science, Social Psychology, Social Statistics, Sociology but applicants in other social science disciplines are also welcome.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from: The Registry, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ. Tel: 01843 241111. Reference No. G1585.

## University of Birmingham

### Department of Biochemistry

### SERC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Two studentships, tenable for three years full-time Ph.D. work, are available for research in the field of biochemistry. The projects are in the field of the structure and function of the enzyme, aspartate aminotransferase, in the liver of the rat.

Applicants should have a first class honours degree in biochemistry or a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject.

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## University of Hull

### Department of Applied Physics

### RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS IN GAS LASER APPLICATIONS

The Molecular Gas Laser Group in the Department of Applied Physics at the University of Hull has SERC CASE research studentships available in the following areas:

- Surface Modification of Laser Components
- Phased Conjugation Studies for Laser Applications
- UV Laser Induced Reactions of Gaseous Molecules

Applications for these studentships, which lead to a Ph.D. degree, are invited from graduates in physics or a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject.

## University of Warwick

### Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations

### SERC LINKED-AWARD RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications for a Research Studentship are invited from graduates in sociology or a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject.

The project is in the field of the structure and function of the enzyme, aspartate aminotransferase, in the liver of the rat.

## University of Warwick

### Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations

### SERC LINKED-AWARD RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications for a Research Studentship are invited from graduates in sociology or a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject, or a first class honours degree in a related subject.

The project is in the field of the structure and function of the enzyme, aspartate aminotransferase, in the liver of the rat.

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## QUEEN MARY COLLEGE

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

### DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SCIENCE

### RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Applications are invited for a post-graduate Studentship to work on a research project concerned with health and health care in Newham Health District in East London. The student will be based in the Health Research Group in Geography (associated with the new Health and Health Care Research Centre) at QMC and in the Newham Health Authority. The studentship will be tenable for two years from October 1, 1985, with the possibility of extension for a third year, and is expected to lead to the award of a Ph.D. The terms of the studentship are identical to those of the CASE awards offered by the Economic and Social Research Council, covering fees and subsistence.

Applicants should hold or expect to earn at least an upper second class honours degree in geography or another social science and have an interest in health-related research. This studentship offers an unusual opportunity to undertake post-graduate research in an applied context and in a practical setting.

Further particulars are available from Professor David M. Smith, Department of Geography and Earth Science, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS (phone 01-880 4811 ext 3601), to whom applications should be sent along with a full curriculum vitae by June 28, 1985.

## THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

### INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

### RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

The Institute of Educational Technology of the Open University is offering research studentships in the following areas: (1) Educational Technology, (2) Educational Research, (3) Educational Evaluation, (4) Educational Development, (5) Educational Innovation, (6) Educational Research, (7) Educational Evaluation, (8) Educational Development, (9) Educational Innovation, (10) Educational Research, (11) Educational Evaluation, (12) Educational Development, (13) Educational Innovation, (14) Educational Research, (15) Educational Evaluation, (16) Educational Development, (17) Educational Innovation, (18) Educational Research, (19) Educational Evaluation, (20) Educational Development, (21) Educational Innovation, (22) Educational Research, (23) Educational Evaluation, (24) Educational Development, (25) Educational Innovation, (26) Educational Research, (27) Educational Evaluation, (28) Educational Development, (29) Educational Innovation, (30) Educational Research, (31) Educational 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## DIARY

**DUDLEY** Last Labour party is thriving. Last year it had seven union delegates on its general committee. Now it has nearly 40. It is worth hearing in mind the coming reselection battle to be fought by its MP, Dr John Gilbert.

The local paper, the *Dudley News*, talked to some of the new delegates. They included: a deputy headmaster who was a GMWU hotel and catering branch delegate; a GMWU delegate whose name was withdrawn when it was discovered he did not live in the constituency; a local industry councillor who put forward a T & GWU delegate and then withdrew when it was pointed out he wasn't in the T & GWU; another T & GWU member who told the paper: "I know I'm a delegate, but I don't know from which union"; and, finally, Dr Gilbert's wife, Jean, a London-based interior designer who has joined the local quarry worker's branch of the GMWU.

A party official told the paper that all delegates were in accord with the party constitution.

**THE comrades in the British Communist Party** have, in general, broader backs than their Labour Party colleagues. The latest issue of *Communist Focus*, the weekly organ of the party, goes out of its way to praise the "fair and informative" press coverage of its recent difficulties, with only two caricatures sniped out for bias — the *Daily Mail* and the *Morning Star*.

**A PLUCKY**, if optimistic, approach has been made to the Soviet Ambassador in London by Kensington councillors to ask his permission to house a dozen homeless families in a building left empty by the Russians for more than five years.

The Labour Group on Kensington Council want the 12 flats in Warwick House used for short-term accommodation while the Soviets sort out their disagreements with the Foreign Office over the future use of the site. The Russians want to build a new embassy there, but much depends on whether negotiations over the site of the new British Embassy in Moscow.

Neil Kearney, the Labour leader, says the waste of resources is disgraceful. The FO thinks Mr Kearney's scheme is improbable. The Soviets have nothing to say.

**THE remorseless economies in the running of the Palace of Westminster** demanded by Mrs Thatcher have been discovered yesterday that, as a result of alterations made to the Commons telephone exchange during the recess, it is now impossible to dial 154 from Annie's Bar, thereby denying access to the latest state of play in the Tezaca Trophy cricket international. Some things are hard to forgive.



Terry Coleman

**JAMES Callaghan** has held all the great offices of State: Home Secretary, Chancellor, Foreign Secretary, and Prime Minister. Yet he says that what he would really most like to have done is built St Paul's.

Yes, oh, I think, yes, I used to say a reservoir. Then gradually I got more bold and said St Paul's. I think it's vanity of course. I said he seemed to use that word frequently. "Yes, I think it's true all politicians are rather vain. No, what I was going to say is, if you're prime minister you probably get a footnote in history. If you built St Paul's, or if you write your name down, then your name lives on. Now why should I worry whether my name lives on? The answer is I don't. No, not now."

Was this because he was pretty sure that he would be going to the gallows? "I think it's because anyway? I think it's because my values are now different. And I get my happiness now out of many other things. I suppose I get more happiness now out of seeing 234 tons of wheat in the barn."

On his own farm? "On my own farm. Or assisting at a lambing, that's really something. And this is genuine. I'm not pulling the wool over your eyes. I hope I give the impression of being a very educated man. No one has any right to be too contented when there are still great evils. I therefore try to do what little I can about that, but per-

**THE Sunday Times's** noble attempts to secure the first exclusive interview with the new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev have sadly failed. The Soviet authorities were not unduly impressed with the suggestion that the editor himself should fly in to conduct the interview and asked "Could you not suggest somebody rather more important in your organisation?"

Why, of course? The Digor himself. But Mr Murdoch being tied up with Hollywood and matters of the exclusive slipped away into the hands of the Moscow correspondent of the *Evening Standard* of India on the eve of Rajiv Gandhi's visit.

Alan Rusbridger

## A welfare state clean up that requires soft soap

COMMENTARY  
Hugo Young

the present liberties of football clubs will be quite acceptable.

As for changing the law, what we shall have to look out for is not a want of consensus but its opposite: legislation hatched through on a tidal wave of alarm, which leaves on the statute book laws as defective as the Official Secrets Act 1911 and the Public Order Act 1936, which were passed in similar heated circumstances.

Unravelling his long-bruited proposals for reforming the welfare system, Mr Norman Fowler was a man in the same kind of trouble. He was grappling with complex social forces, if ones which are a little more actuarially measurable than a mob of thugs.

The bankruptcy of the welfare budget can at least be counted and its inequities identified. But again the absence of simple solutions is awkward for a government

many marginal winners the new structure creates. Losers always make more noise.

Taking such a radical swipe at entrenched interests is, of course, what Thatcherism is meant to be all about. It is congruent with the Thatcher style. Much less in evidence is any capacity to make people believe it is the right swipe. Building a consensus for draconian action against hooligans is easy for this government, but building another one for its welfare programme may prove to be beyond it.

Such a consensus requires, to begin with, the essential element of trust. When so many people lose, or think they will lose, they have a right to expect that the government understands their problems. Has this government ever shown such sensitivity? Its presiding spirit, Mr Norman Fowler, has been to deride the poor, blame the poor, and even before yesterday, to make the poor

people will not need the short-term handouts of Mr Norman Fowler, trained for the worst cases, to persuade them that this government does not want to see

the truth about their situation.

Secondly, a new consensus requires a general belief that what is being done is in the national interest. The government may well point to a precedent for this. It was, after all, amazingly successful in persuading millions of voters that high unemployment was both in the national interest and outside the government's responsibility.

Can it pull off the same trick with the new welfare deal? It must be doubted — if only because of the woeful absence of the third component in the consensus: the government's responsibility.

This is the conservative political leadership, a talent of which this administration is almost wholly devoid. There has been a great deal of leadership but very little persuasions. It has been government by willpower, underwritten by an imprudent parliamentary majority.

The idea of ministers going out into the country to soothe ruffled feelings, understand and convince, rather than produce the hammer of their own determination, is alien to them. Credibility, instead of being the key to politics, has been

reduced to the gaudy statistic of the last general election result.

Would you buy a second-hand housing benefit from Mr Nigel Lawson? Would you trust your pension to Mr Norman Tebbit's version of what will be happening in AD2020? Do you warm to the visionary promise, so redolent with social understanding, of Mr Leon Brittan? Could any account of a new and above all a fairer society, such as will torrentially emerge from the well-prepared words of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Fowler, actually persuade you that they meant it?

Maybe they do. My point is that, thanks to the distinctive style of Thatcherite politics, they have forfeited most of the right to be believed. That style is hard, cold, inexorable; perfectly designed to be understood by hooligans, who speak roughly the same language.

It cannot be easily adapted to the need for warmth, assurance and support such as will be needed in budgetary, if enough people are to believe that the terrain mapped out yesterday by Norman Fowler is a land fit for more than 50 per cent of us to live in.

CAMPBELL PAGE, in Athens, reflects on the arguments of the Greek Socialist Party Pasok which brought Pasok another electoral triumph

## How Papandreu's nationalism set Greece on fire

**MR ANDREAS** Papandreu, the 66-year-old leader of the Greek Socialist Party Pasok, has just gained a second four-year term as Prime Minister because he is a master of mood as well as policy.

He won a second convincing mandate after persuading a large number of Greeks that Pasok had broken away from the old elitist politics and was directly responsive to their needs. He also told them in effect that "Greece is beautiful"; that a nation of 8.5 million created and guided by larger powers, had a right to be itself and find its own place in the world.

Mr Papandreu's final campaign rally in central Athens was wholly and unapologetically Greek. Supporters perfunctorily waved flag from the top of the tallest trees in Constitution Square or danced to twanging folk music. A hot air balloon overhead was twice obscured by smoke from flares lit by the crowd, and doves released to greet Mr Papandreu had to dart to safety through a barrage of fireworks. The crowd enjoyed being itself without connecting to the sophisticated and more developed Europe.

Western capitals may well be wondering why Mr Papandreu will be rocking the boat even more in his second term. When Pasok's election success became obvious early yesterday morning, he said the result had strengthened popular sovereignty. "It abolishes all guardians, patrons, protectors — foreign or domestic. The people do not expect anything from anyone, they alone determine what happens in their country."



Andreas Papandreu directs the jubilation at his Athens rally. Picture by Don McPhee

In his final campaign speech he described the renewable agreement for US military bases in Greece, which expires in 1988, as an agreement for withdrawal. He also took credit for rendering "inactive" Greece's reintegration into the military command structure of NATO.

Predictions about the course of Greek foreign policy would be foolish because Mr Papandreu believes that consistency in inconsistency, a readiness to keep bigger powers guessing and off-balance, is the only way in which a small nation can gain the consideration which it deserves.

Mr Papandreu is often accused of inconsistency. However, about 20 years ago in an essay on "National Renaissance and Foreign Policy" he quoted approvingly from another Greek, Ion Dragoumis, who wrote in 1905:

"The knowledge that Constantinople is being lost is cruel, but I am not so much shocked by Byzantine dreams as I am by the notion that whether we possess Constantinople or not, we are mediocre, moribund, wretched and sad. Let us not let the 'Byzantine era' symbolise not 'Let us rebuild the Byzantine era', but rather 'Let us be strong.'"

Mr Papandreu went on to argue that Greek nationalism should not be borne as a burden but mobilised in the service of great and bold objectives and of national rebirth.

For a small nation today, which needs friends, belongs to NATO and the EEC, and depends on \$500 million a year in military aid from the United States to prime its defences against Turkey, total dependence is impossible.

Clearly a nationalist "independent" foreign policy is a bracing moral imperative rather than a realistic programme. It is, in the ancient Greek phrase, a "noble lie" — necessary and energising if you are sympathetic to Mr Papandreu, or an ignoble lie — unnecessary, dangerous and demagogic if you disapprove of him.

Mr Papandreu expressed his foreign policy expectations in strikingly modern terms in an interview with the American correspondent Henry Kamm in the *New York Times* magazine.

The implicit accusation is fear and likely to stir big-power guards who could intervene to deal with Greece the way you deal with Belgium or Holland or Denmark, then you'll find how smoothly things will run."

Mr Papandreu's personality is often seen as puzzling. How did this man, who spent 20 years from early manhood to early middle age in the United States and became an American professor of economics and an admirer of Adlai Stevenson, later turn into so unpredictable a politician? Did not Lyndon Johnson, according to Mr Papandreu's inevitably second-hand account, intervene to ensure that the military junta did not execute him, even if the intervention was not gradually expressed at a White House reception — "I just told those Greek bastards to lay off that son of a bitch, whatever his name is."

More recent American presidents know Mr Papandreu's name and the answer to the charge of unpredictability may be that the American years are an accretion. Mr Papandreu, son of a famous Centre Union prime minister, never lost his Greek inheritance — the instinct to be a charismatic leader or in cruder terms, a successful political boss.

A certain kind of charisma goes hand in hand with a certain brand of populism. Critics say it can be expressed as "I and the people" rather than "The people and I". Mr Papandreu is leader of Pasok not by election or re-election but because he is there, and a gossip accuses him of wanting to extend a political dynasty through his sons.

Still in his final campaign meeting Mr Papandreu if he looked straight ahead could see a crudely-written placard which addressed him by his first name and in the friendly second person singular: "Andreas, with you even unto death."

## JAMES CALLAGHAN

Part Two

## A defiant trimmer at peace down on the farm

James Callaghan by Abu



tion of the Crown as head of the Church of England."

Then he said, "I'll tell you a funny story about No 10," and told me about the summit of the seven industrialised nations he insisted on holding in Downing Street. Of course, at the time he had an ecclesiastical adviser on the appointment of bishops and deans, and it was taken very seriously too. Well, he gave each of the summit delegations a room and a Sunday school teacher. Mr Callaghan's private secretary and said, look, there's a map on our wall with pins in it, and we know it's not our nuclear bases, and we know it's not your defence bases, so what are the pins? The private secretary told him the pins marked the bishoprics of England.

"Isn't that rather nice? There's great fun in being prime minister, you know. Now see what's happened. She (Mrs Thatcher) has appointed Bishop Jenkins. Ha ha ha ha ha."

This was real, happy laughter. Mind you, said Mr Callaghan, Bishop Jenkins had made people think. I said perhaps, but take

away a belief in the resurrection of Christ and then who else could expect to be resurrected, and what was left of the Christian faith then? Mr Callaghan asked if that was fundamental. He said he had no expectation that his own body would be resurrected and thought a man lived on through the way he influenced those he lived and worked with. He found now that the younger members of the party in the House would come and sit at his table in the dining room to hear his stories, to which he added a bit here and there, about the years after '45 and what they were like.

He passed on his recollections, as coloured by him, and thus influenced others.

Then he said, "Oh Hell, where are we getting to?" (Laughter).

To Heaven, I hoped, not Hell. Then, speaking aloud, Mr Callaghan wondered what we hadn't covered, consulted a list he had made, and said he had written down the lessons he had learned in his life.

"I will," he said, "add one personal word if I may. I think I was arrogant, ambi-

tious, and was often accused of being devious. I don't think that was true. Arrogance and ambition I must confess to. Deviousness, not. First of all, I think I always had some desire to learn both sides of questions. I think in some ways I am a trimmer."

This is something I have never heard anyone confess to before, let alone a former prime minister, and here was Mr Callaghan stating it off his own bat.

"That is to say, although I have certain principles, they're principles I care about more than measures. I've always felt that to go to excess in measures was not the best way of governing this country. A sailing ship sails faster when it's up-right, and therefore, if it can't over to one side, I tended to throw my balance the other side, in order to bring it upright."

I think I tried to ask myself, did I deserve the reputation for deviousness. Am I devious? I think that (I took him here to mean the instinct to trim) is the reason perhaps why I got that reputation, in early days. I don't think it's true

now. I think now that I'm too blunt in what I say to people, and care too little ... But now I have a responsibility not to dissipate any influence and I must have just being too blunt."

For instance "I don't think that we trade unionists have covered ourselves in glory in recent years, but I don't want to go out and attack the trade unions as Frank Chapple has done, because I think that is foolish if you want to get reforms. I am very disappointed that in the trade unions we haven't made the reforms that we should have done, that we needed to."

"So I still hope I have some kind of role to play. I'm not seeking office. I don't care about that. I would like to know that people still respect my opinion and care for it, and I try — in one sense it's a way of keeping oneself young — to keep abreast of current affairs, to look forward, even though I'm accused of just being an old man, you know, who ought to take a back seat now and then and let everybody else get on with it. They ought to get on with it. But I think one can still contribute something from one's experience, and I'm going to try to do so. (Pause). I hope you don't mind that last bit."

He rose, and we walked across the room to the wall on which are displayed photographs, among them one of the Labour cabinet he led and another of Mr Callaghan and Mrs Gandhi. He told me he had had an appointment to see her again on the afternoon of the day she was assassinated.

"My last story," he said. "I was in India, and I stayed for the funeral of course. Mrs Thatcher and Denis Thatcher came out. He's a nice old boy."

This is a statement which always brings spontaneous agreement. Mr Thatcher is a natural. "And Denis Thatcher and I were standing together and he said, 'How did you come to be here?' And I said, 'As a matter of fact I've been in Japan getting an honorary degree, then I came back via Thailand, and I happened to be here on the day. Wonder-

ful thing, you know, to be a former prime minister. You go where you like. You have a wonderful time. Really good.' He looked straight ahead and said, 'Can't wait. Can't wait. Ha ha ha ha ha.'"

As we left Mr Callaghan's room and walked into the outer office, his secretary told him that someone I did not know the name but guessed from the tone of voice that he was an old acquaintance or friend — had died.

"How awful!" said Mr Callaghan. "Oh I am sorry." He enquired after the man's wife.

Then he insisted on showing me out, through the labyrinthine corridors of the Palace of Westminster, down to the ground floor. That, he said, meaning the news he had just heard, was one of the drawbacks of getting older. He wrote so many letters of condolence. He had written two the day before, and already one that day.

We walked a bit. The twists and turns really are impossible. The place is vast, and I wondered whether Mr Callaghan, even after all these years, really knew his way around.

"I know the runs," he said. "I'm like a rabbit. I know the runs."

Mike

He's clearly slipping — the editor hasn't asked him to write on soccer violence





On the Tyneside club circuit - picture by Denis Thorpe

Peter Terson's play *Strippers*, now on in London, is based on the lives of the women who work the Tyneside clubs. Helen Chappell went to Ashington to find out more about the business whose typical employee is likely to be a housewife with small children and a redundant husband, recruited through an ad in the local Job Centre

## The bare essentials

ASHINGTON in Northumberland has narrow grey streets lined with mean little shops and terrace houses. It rejoices in its 28 working men's clubs, seven of them crammed into one street. Inside one of them - the Hirst Central Social Club - this Wednesday evening, the local lads have assembled for an evening of *Strippers*. Eight girls with a comedian thrown in.

Ranks of trestle tables support sprawling parties of coal miners and mechanics; the bar is a beery scrum of heads and waving fivers. The only light comes from the stage, in solitary splendour, to the sound of *Once Is Never Enough*, a skinny naked girl waves her legs in the air. The gynaecological display is rewarded by a prolonged howl from the audience.

"She's going to be good," murmurs a professional voice. Anne Robertson, Irish grandmother and supplier of exotic dancers to pubs, clubs, stag nights and factory closure parties, is keeping a steady eye on her girls. From time to time a few of the men

throw anxious glances at her table. They don't like to see women in the audience when they've got naked ones on stage.

Anne Robertson says her new *Strippers* package is going down a bomb. At £300 a

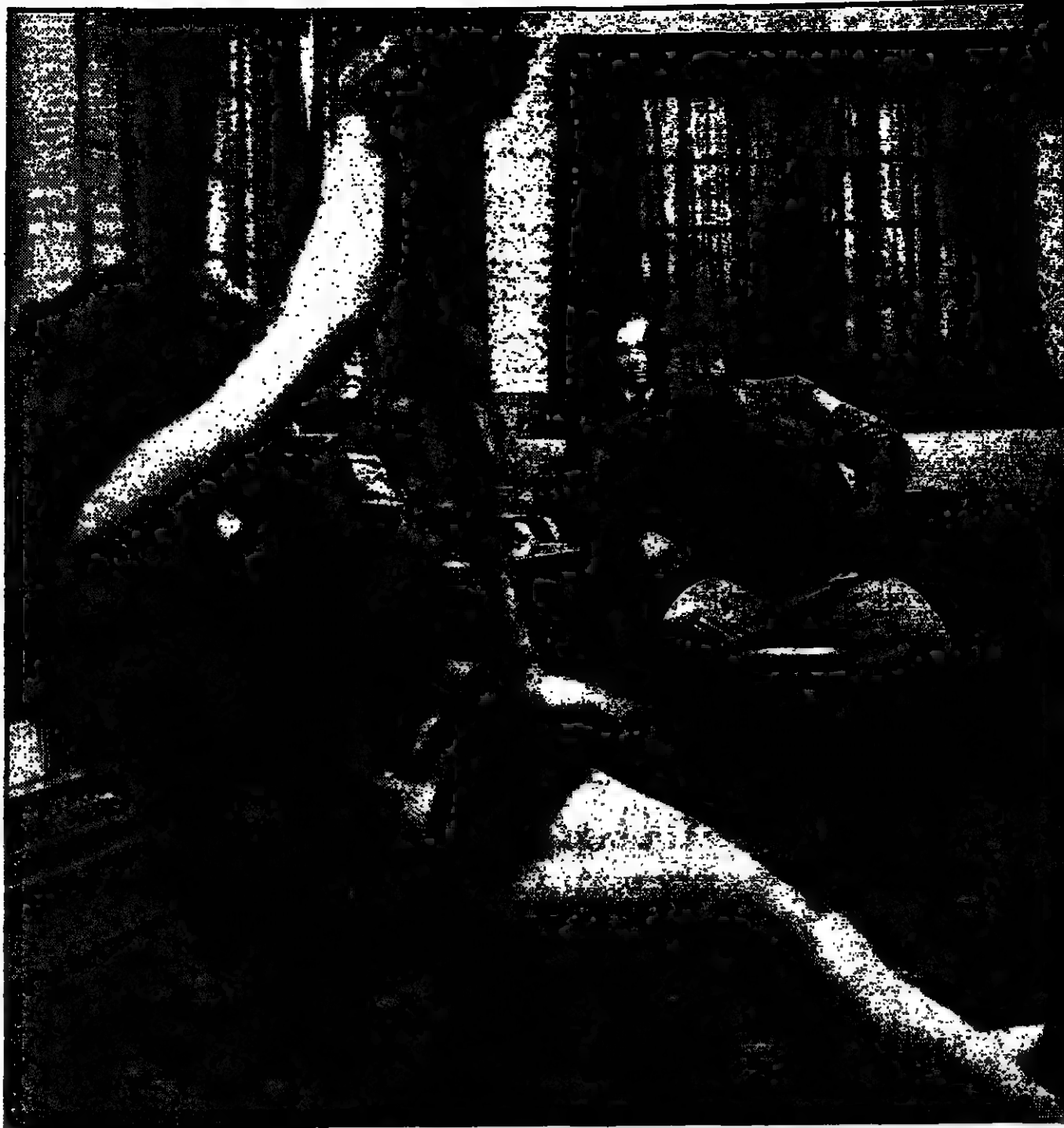
night, the clubs can't get enough of it. Her empire now embraces most of the North East of England including Tyneside, Durham and Carlisle. In this rigidly macho environment, she has no rivals. Men who watch strippers in the pub on Sunday while their wives cook their dinner at home have made her a fortune.

She's come a long way from nursing an ailing theatrical agency in the sixties. Her life story is shortly to be published. Do her girls feel exploited? "I don't think I'm degrading myself," says off-duty stripper Toni. "I'm just making money out of myself. It's like it says in the play - where's the pride in going down the pit and getting pneumoconiosis or joining the army? You're selling your body one way or another, but at least I'm not getting killed for it."

The play she's talking about is Peter Terson's new work, *Strippers*, born out of a *Strippers* idea in London. Most of the Anne Robertson girls used as research fodder have already seen it.

A couple of remarkable things have happened since it was written, however. The most startling development is the recruiting of girls through the local Job Centre. Susan saw one of the ads five weeks ago when she was browsing among the unskilled and clerical. She was an out-of-work sewing machinist and the job looked good to her - £20 for a single stripping spot, £30 for two, 20 per cent to the agency and supply your own costumes and transport. With several evenings and Sunday pub lunches, she could clear £200 a week.

So here she is, brightly made-up, her ample hips squeezed into blood-stopping jeans, willing to give her all. At home, her unemployed husband is baby-sitting their two toddlers. "I was terrified the first time I stripped before an audience," she admits. "It took a month to get



over my fear of taking my clothes off. I couldn't stop my legs shaking. Even now I wonder, 'What's going to happen tonight?'

Her husband was worried at first, too, but he's reconciled to it now. "Once he'd seen me work, he was OK," says Susan. But the agency has a strict policy on husbands and boyfriends - they are banned from going with the girls to work and taking up a valuable seat in a taxi or club. That way there is less likely to be any trouble when someone in the audience shouts, "Get your tits out, slag!" Or throws a bottle. Things can get up pretty rough in the workingmen's clubs.

If they've got any respect for their wives and girlfriends, says Anne Robertson, "they won't want to watch anyway." Audiences get harder every year. It's not just any more, they've seen it all before. "Now the men want the girls to go further each time," she says, "but if they did we'd be sure to get complaints."

Watching the girl now on stage jerk her naked buttocks into the faces of the front row, it's hard to see how much more exposure could

be arranged. After this come the candles and live sex. Tonight, though, the punters seem well pleased with what's on offer. Strippers, redundancy and social security snoopers are forgotten as the whistles and catcalls ring out. Anne Robertson returns to reality. "The average stripper today is a wife with small kids and a redundant husband," she says. "The family has its back up against the wall. Some girls may treat it as a business, some as a joke and some girls are alone. But the unemployment up here is very sad. I never thought I'd see the country in such a state. This week we had eight girls coming to us for work in three days."

Toni is one of her success stories. When she started stripping four years ago her life was, as she puts it, "A real sob story." Like Susan, her husband was out of work and she'd been doing two jobs at once to make ends meet. By day she worked in a factory and by night in a warehouse. In between she did the housework and looked after the children. "I hardly saw the kids at all," she remembers. Then the electricity was cut

off and she needed a big sum of money to get it reconnected. An old school friend suggested she tried stripping. "I said, 'Don't be silly, I've got no boobs.' But I know now all you really need is confidence. Anyway, I took the baby straight round to Anne's office. If I hadn't gone then I'd never have done it. That was a Tuesday and the next Sunday I was stripping in a pub."

Today, Toni is one of the "top girls" getting most of the plum jobs including gait night at the Jewish Welfare Board, Round Table, do, policemen's balls, magistrates' and lawyers' conventions. "I can mix, put on a nice accent and wear nice clothes. That's the only way you're going to be a success. Slags won't make it."

With her perfect sunbed tan and elaborate costumes (Highwayman, jungle girl, Roman centurion, schoolgirl, drum majorette) Toni is always in demand. Covered in shaving foam on stage she looks, says Anne Robertson fondly, "like a chocolate

clair." At thirty-two she hopes she is good for a few years yet before her looks go. Perhaps by then she'll be able to afford cosmetic surgery. Most girls are finished by thirty.

"My son Brian came home from school crying the other day," she says, "because some kid had called me a prost. I said to him, 'You got a computer for Christmas. Ask him if he did it and if not, tell him his dad helped pay for yours.'"

On stage, Susan is halfway through her routine by now. There is a warlike yell as she takes off her bra to release pneumatic breasts. She parades across the stage in black stockings and suspenders, stops, sits on a chair, removes the stockings like chewing gum and unhoops the G-string. She needs to lose some weight off her tummy, observes Anne. She does the splits, closes her knees again, plods back across the stage, thighs wobbling. She's obviously new at this.

"She doesn't know what to do with herself yet. She's got no style. The boobs are carrying her." As the fully-clothed strippers rejoin the boss at

her table, some of the lads transfer their gaze to them, away from the increasingly laboured display on stage. At least her legs are still shaking. The music stops suddenly. Susan drops an awkward curtsy, grimaces, gathers up her clothes like a bundle of washing and scuttles off. Not that it seems to matter what it takes to be a successful stripper. "Girls with hearts of gold will never make it," says Anne. "You have to be a top girl. You have to be two people. I'm Angela to my mum and Toni to the rest. When I put my make-up on I change personality. Angela is very quiet, Toni is lively and full of herself."

One says she can always tell the girls who aren't going to make the grade. Some of them turn to drink drugs or prostitution. One girl holding a baby was sent out of my office three times a day asking for work. I put her on stage and she couldn't stop trembling. She was taking her seat off. I changed her wrong order. She had to go."

If you haven't got the right personality, stress, the old hands, poverty won't do the trick. You have to want all the attention you have to need to be admitted. In return, they say, Anne and the other girls will protect you like a mother.

The number of girls willing to take it on to pay the bills, though, is rock-bottom. The agency has had to hire the Talk of the Town concert hall to hold special training sessions for the flood of eager applicants from the Job Centre. Then there's the rise of the male stripper. "We're getting far more men wanting work now," says Anne Robertson. "Especially when a business closes down. I had one fella in who had two kids and a mortgage. He said he would be very embarrassed but as he needed the money, so he'd he would give it a try."

One fella who tried and succeeded is Bowie. Short, blond and stocky, six years ago he was clearing drains for a living. Today he pushes his spangly jacket-strap into the wildly shrieking faces of the hen night brigade, making £250 on a good week.

The girls have made way now for Peter de Dee - the taken com. He goes across the stage in a series of mimed flatulence and four-letter words. He tells the one about the nymphomaniac and the train. "If I've upset anyone with anything I've said tonight," he hables, "I couldn't give a fuck." The audience cheers him on. "Mind yer backs!" comes the ritual cry from the bar as another consignment of dripping beer mugs passes overhead.

One of two of the bolder souls hover near the strippers' table, eyeing their fantasies from close range. Looking at them now in their demure cotton frocks, it's hard to decide whether the girls are political victims of state dote quotas, emotional floaters or hard-headed opportunists. Perhaps a bit of all three. Hard times never save you from yourself.

But there's no time for philosophy. Five girls down, three to go. Back of order, ladies please. Tara the sexy secretary is on next and the lovely Nina promises to wave a flaming brand between her legs. One way, at least, to keep the groping hands at bay.

*Strippers*, by Peter Terson, at the Phoenix Theatre from May 29.

## THE UGLY SISTER

MY NAME is Hermione Humboldt. I am blonde, fair-skinned, 5ft 5in tall, 35 years old, 8 stone.

Your parents gave you your first name and your second name, your ancestors the rest. Who are you?

I am wife, mistress, mother, friend, worker.

Be more specific. Give evidence of identity.

My family recognises me. How do your parents define you?

Young, rebellious, cheerful, successful, loved, chaotic, happy.

Is that a true description of you?

That is my identity for them. That is how they want me.

Do you recognise yourself from that description?

No. I am ageing, frightened, depressed, loving, unloved, inadequate and unhappy.

Would your husband, lover, children, friends, boss or colleagues corroborate this view of your identity?

No. My husband calls me selfish, my lover greedy, my children obsessive, my friends exploitive.

Are these your true identity?

No. I am personal assistant to the managing director of a large company. I exist outside them. I am well known in the office.

Why?

Because everyone knows my boss. He is their boss.

How does he identify you?

I sit at a desk in the room next to his when he comes in at 9.30 am. I type 80 words a minute. I write his letters. I smile. I wear baby blue because it is his favourite colour.

Does this define you?

No. It describes his assistant. I am also me.

This is of yours? How would your colleagues describe you?

Bad-tempered, stuck up, off-putting, unfriendly and in love with my boss.

No. That is the personal assistant to his boss.

What is your working identity, in your own words?

I am able, intelligent, frustrated, under-used, misunderstood and discriminated against. No one takes me seriously.

Why should they take you seriously?

Because I am me. Identify yourself.

I am passionate, emotional, fun-loving, female. I believe in the freedom of the press and equality of opportunity and education, and the National Health Service and unilateral disarmament and freedom of speech as defined by the important issues of laws, and the right to vote and the right to work and democracy in general and the liberal tradition.

You are a man-hating lesbian, left-wing loonie and a dangerous subversive?

No. I am an independent woman who earns £2,500 a year, consumer class C1 or 2 depending on whether you take the country as a whole or exclude Scotland; and I can produce a proof of payment of tax, rates, telephone gas, water, electricity and union demands.

You are a reactionary, anti-feminist, right wing, fascist, capitalist, conformist and a dangerous floating voter?

No. I am none of these things.

But we are only repeating what you have said of yourself.

No. That is not me.

Then who are you? Identify yourself.

I know I am me, and that that me is not the person they have described.

Then tell us your identity who are you?

My name is Hermione Humboldt. I am blonde, fair-skinned, 5ft 5in tall, 35 years old, 8 stone.

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The bane of the black girl's life is black men. Caroline Lashley reflects on the sexism that may be dead, but that won't lie down

## Oh brother

reers instead of dead-end jobs, to have a direct say in the world around her and be independent. The ultimate freedom of the black woman would be self-assurance and total independence to do as she pleased without incrimination from the black man because she comes first.

As black women, we've a long way to go, but what stops many of us from getting there is the sexist attitude of black men; not all, but a sizeable proportion of them. It is these black men who believe they have no problems whatsoever, providing their needs have been taken care of first.

So long as his ultra-sensitive ego is not threatened by the self-assured black woman, the black man is cool. Ask him a piece of woman, to support you in securing your basic rights and he'll find it easier to cramp your style by imposing his brand of sexism. His range of sexism can be anything from the traditional stay-at-home number to downright jealousy of your career because you're earning more than he is.

His sexism is based on a set of unwritten rules and double standards; ask any black woman who's ever been with a "brother" and she might tell you she's expected to look presentable, but not to

other men; she may participate in his conversation with friends, providing she's decorative; she certainly cannot embarrass him in public and is expected to make his demarcation line at all times. Break any of the rules and the black man thinks you deserve to get hit.

When the double standards infringe on relationships, tensions between the sexes can be raised so high it becomes a battlefield. Many black men want black women to be their "exclusive property" while insisting on the freedom to pursue other women - both black and white, although going with whites can be seen as more insulting to the black woman - combined with the expectation that black women will say nothing.

In fact, some black men have been accused of saying "I want... or I'm taking and don't hassle me..." indulging in their freedom of choice without respectability, especially where children are concerned - they feel they owe us nothing. If the black woman wasn't here, he would not be.

By their very behaviour black men sometimes drive "their women" - especially the more articulate - straight to white men. Before any black man reading this asks why couldn't she find a "brother" without hostility, perhaps he needs to look inside himself and ask why it is he seems unable to appreciate and support an emotionally strong black woman, capable of totally looking after herself, without feeling threatened?

What is it about self-assured black women that frightens black men so much that they feel they have to turn on us threateningly rather than turning to us for support? When will we realise we are caught in the same trap and need to stick together to get out? As black women, we're asking for respect, support and breathing space. If the black man cannot respect us, he cannot be worthy of us; if he cannot support us, we should withdraw our support for him; and if he cannot give us breathing space to grow and develop ourselves, black women will simply suffocate. Sexism to the black woman means fighting on two fronts and most of us won't admit that it is truly exhausting.

## Legal, decent, honest — and shut

### LETTERS

WHILE welcoming Polly Toynbee's support for law centres (*Guardian Women*, May 27), her description does not include some of their most important work. She purports to be attempting to provide the same kind of service as Legal Aid through a more economical and broader salaried system.

But Legal Aid has deeper defects than its expense, in that it provides only litigation and not the whole range of legal skills which the rich can command. It is incapable of providing for groups rather than individuals and it has no "preventative" or educational function.

Law centres, on the other hand, provide all these services. Moreover they are accountable to the local community, independent of authority and vested interests, and non-profit making. So that they are uniquely placed to respond to the most pressing needs.

Two years ago a number of Brent Community tenants were heavily exposed to asbestos in their homes. With nowhere else to turn, they came to the Law Centre. The result was not only that all those affected had their estates compulsorily purchased and their homes made safe, but also that the local authority adopted a borough-wide policy in response to strong public pressure which should help to ensure that the incident does not recur.

It is the ability of law centres to use legal skills in the provision of remedies outside the courts that has aroused most opposition and which makes them so hard to defend and encourage.

**Edna Markham**  
Brent Community Law Centre  
100 High Road,  
Willesden,  
London NW10.

I TOO, deplore the polishing off of neighbourhood law centres. It should not be possible to buy justice, or even acquire it, unless more than people should die because the right medical care is available only to the rich.

Polly Toynbee is quite wrong, however, in her assess-

## TYPICAL FEMALE - ALWAYS CHANGING THEIR MINDS...



### Two minds about rape

ON reading Christopher Reed's report on the implications of Cathleen Webb's reversal of her accusation of rape against Gary Dotson I was struck by two thoughts. First, how much of what finds its way into print about the Webb-Dotson case is written by men and is still firmly within the "experience of rape" as defined by men not by women.

Secondly, rape is more about gratification of hatred than expression of sexual drive. The hatred generated by Mrs Webb's apparent success in obtaining acknowledged-

gement of and justice concerning her claimed physical rape may well have led to the perpetration of a "second rape" upon her, this time upon her credibility, and by implication that of all women.

The pay-off of raising even doubt about her original accusation is enormous in terms of boosting the crumbling structure of the paternalistic definition of rape against the onslaught of women's claim to their rightful share in its definition.

**E. L. Barnett**  
London NW6.

### Just for the record...

YOUR correspondents in *Guardian Women*, May 28, are not entirely fair to Terry Coleman, who seemed rather to be raising the question of admission to courses in Ancient History - the history of Greek and Latin speaking peoples - without a knowledge of both those languages.

In fact, such courses are regularly taught from the sources in translation at the same time as opportunities are offered for starting the languages, particularly Greek, at university. So the question of language qualification for admission is not really the point at issue, though Terry Coleman is not alone in wondering whether the "provision of courses in Ancient History and Classical

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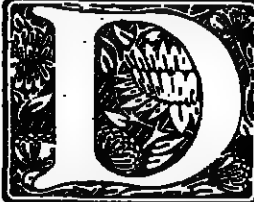
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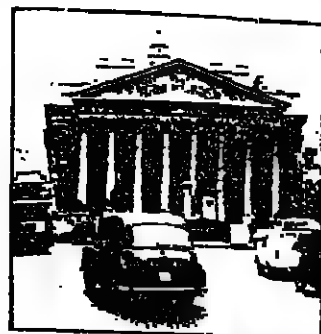
**FEMINIST BOOK FORTNIGHT**  
3rd - 15th June 1985

Events include 'Feminist Aesthetics' premiere slide presentation by Gisela Ecker (6.30pm Tuesday June 11) and a Platform Performance by the Raving Beauties (1.30pm Thursday 13 June).

Tickets and information from Dillon's  
Gower Street, London W.C.1



# It's pointless fighting to save a Stock Exchange monopoly that no longer exists



## NOTEBOOK

Hamish McRae

THE STOCK Exchange votes today and tomorrow are being presented by both the exchange establishment and the rebels as some sort of great decisive moment of history. They are not.

For the members involved the whole business is obviously of extreme importance.

...they perceive it is their livelihood upon which they are voting, and to a large extent they are right. But on any sort of longer time horizon it is merely one more milestone in the development of London's securities business.

It is important, yes, but no more so than, say, the advent of the Eurobond market in the early 1980s or the overhauling of that OFT case less than two years ago.

Already large portions of London securities trading take place outside the London Stock Exchange. It has no monopoly. The proportion of London securities trading on the exchange has been falling steadily for perhaps two decades, though much faster in the last five years.

That proportion will continue to decline whatever the members now decide: you have only to look at New York or Tokyo to see that fragmentation of markets is inevitable.

On paper at the moment the new gilt market, which the Bank of England is form-

ing will take place on the exchange. But it does not have to. Indeed London has been very unusual in the way the exchange has run the market in government stock: in most other countries the market takes place outside the central market-place.

In the end market forces will determine to what extent the bulk of British securities trading remains within the exchange, either on the floor itself, or carried out by exchange members over the phone or by some electronic dealing system.

Look around the world and some markets seem to work better as floor markets, some better as telephone ones. Before the first world war the foreign exchange market was a floor market in the Royal Exchange. That floor was dormant until, within the last five years, it was revived by Life. Foreign exchange returned.

What will protect the London exchange is not its traditional dealing system, nor its

excellent regulatory arrangements, nor the large central market-place of the floor itself.

What will protect it is its ability to provide a cost-effective method of trading shares. If only the rebels themselves — that market forces will ultimately determine the fate of their beloved institution.

### Fall guise

THAT ELUSIVE half point off base rates is looming nearer again.

As before, the main driving force for lower rates is the pound's rise on the exchange, and there remains a danger that there will be contradictory signals from the foreign-exchange and the domestic-money supply figures. The broad measure of money supply, sterling M3, remains well above the top end of its target band.

But it is possible now to see a way through to fall in rates in the next few

weeks, assuming that there are no unpleasant surprises in the money figures published today. In fact it seems a safe assumption that the figures will show only modest monetary growth, as they certainly should after last month's surge. But the trend growth of sterling M3 must surely remain above target.

If, then, the market is mildly encouraged by the figures, does this mean that we should be looking to a base rate cut this month? The more likely timing seems to be early in June, when simple arithmetic suggests that on an annual basis the money supply numbers will sharply improve. That is because of a jump in sterling M3 last year, which means that of itself.

But, of course, the strength of sterling meanwhile could bring sufficient pressure to force the authorities to act earlier. Indeed, from a PR point of view, it is better for the Bank to be forced into a "cut" by a hungry market, than be

thought over-eager to cut rates when the figures do not justify it.

No one should assume from all this that we are in for any general decline in interest rates. The Bank of England is rightly still concerned at the general feeling of monetary froth in the country and more specifically by the strong upward trend in bank lending. Base rates of 12 per cent ought to be enough to maintain a general downward pressure on bank borrowing, for the odd half per cent either way is not going to make a great deal of difference.

Moral: expect base rates at 12 per cent by early June. But do not expect a significant movement (up or down), after that until the autumn.

### Quality counts

AL-FAYED watching has suddenly started to enjoy a new burst of fashion, but in fact no one should be surprised at the modest investment the

brothers have now made in Debenhams, nor indeed the fact that the ownership of House of Fraser should remain as a public issue.

As argued here at the time of the House of Fraser takeover the Al-Fayed brothers are one of several foreign investors (which include the Sultan of Brunei) who have identified prime British assets as a good investment.

The investment approach that quality is undervalued by the market-place is probably a very valid long-term way of investing: it is only foreign investors, sitting apart from the hubbub of the UK market-place, who are properly able to see the real value of unique properties like Harrods.

Self-evidently these investors can mount considerable funds to back their judgment.

So if the Secretary of State or anyone else thought that the Al-Fayed brothers were likely to stop at House of Fraser they were being naive in the extreme. The

Debenhams interest may simply be a modest opportunist strike to make a swift profit — a bit of street trading. But some of the bits of Debenhams would qualify on the "quality first" criterion. It is impossible to rule out a bid.

At any rate the whole issue of just how much of this country ought to end up controlled by some Liechtenstein nominee shell — where the ultimate beneficial ownership has to be taken on trust — will return again and again. There is nothing wrong with having substantial British corporations owned abroad: large chunks of ICI are now owned in America, while Britons themselves are at the moment the largest owners of net foreign assets of any nation.

But transparency of ownership is an important matter and not just for the likes of the Mirror and Harrods, those two old-British enterprises owned from little Liechtenstein.

## Polly Peck, Cornell and Inter-City will be combined

# Nadir launches £31 million merger

By Tony May

ASL Nadir is at last bringing together his Polly Peck International group and his separately quoted Cornell Holdings and Inter-City Investments Group through a £31 million merger.

The all-share terms would bring Polly Peck the outstanding 87.37 per cent of Cornell, and hence all the profits from the Niksar water bottling project, plus the minority 49.88 per cent of the Inter-City garment marketing group not already owned.

This is part of the tidying-up operation begun a year ago when Polly bought Wearwell in a £50 million deal. Until then Wearwell was the third separately quoted Nadir-owned group.

The deal was not put together when Mr Cornell's shares were rising strongly as stock market assessments of its

water-bottling potential were increased.

Just how much "bottle" Niksar will bring to Polly is not clear. In the latest Polly results the part share in Niksar brought in \$1.1 million while the rest of the cardboard boxes, lemons, TV and clothing conglomerate brought profits up to \$28.1 million for the half year to March 31.

Outside observers say the Turkish mineral water plant — once the amount of bottle-making machinery is increased — will be capable of filling 75 million one-and-a-half litre bottles for a market in the Middle and Near East estimated at 200 million people. It is reckoned that the group could reasonably ask between 20p and 27p a bottle.

With the plant working up to full capacity it came on stream last summer — the group plans to market the

water in the Turkish domestic market.

Inter-City markets clothes, most of them made by Wearwell, to retailers in Hong Kong and the US. It made losses of \$235,000 in the eight months to August 31 last year but is said by observers to be steadily eliminating its losses.

Polly Peck is doing a share swap to buy the two companies. The terms are 21 new Polly Peck shares for every 20 Cornell and one new Polly share for every five Inter-City. This would involve the issue by Polly of about 6.5 million new shares which would be worth around £18.47 million at yesterday's closing price of 289p for Polly, down 5p on the day reflecting the dilution of the equity implicit in the deal.

The offer values Cornell's shares at 289p each and Inter-City at 33.8p. Cornell's shares closed at 289p, down 10p and Inter-City at 31p, down 3p.



Mr Asil Nadir

## BTR in search for lost voters

By James Ertchman

FINANCIAL old ladies from Eastbourne and other far-flung small shareholders have thrown a late roadblock in the way of BTR, the industrial combine which is still tidying up its £101 million purchase of Dunlop.

Although BTR's offer officially expires in just 15 days, only 84 per cent of Dunlop's share capital has been voted in favour of the deal.

If BTR fails to win 90 per cent acceptance it cannot, under company law, compulsorily purchase the remainder and formally consolidate Dunlop's assets under its group accounts with out resorting to costly and cumbersome legal action.

An all-out search to find elusive shareholders is under way to beat the deadline. But Dunlop shares have been scattered widely and the task is not proving easy. The City insists, which normally owns at least half of the shares of UK companies, got rid of most of their Dunlop holdings more than a year ago when it was widely believed that the ailing rubber and tyre group would go bust.

Most of these shares ended up in the Far East and among speculative American investors. They gambled

## Japanese deferred from joining gilts market

By Margareta Fagnano, City Correspondent

THE Japanese securities houses are not among the 31 firms who have been approved by the Bank of England to become market-makers in the new gilts market which starts trading next autumn.

None of the big four Japanese houses — Daiwa, Nomura, Yamaichi and Nikko — is understood to have applied to the new market for fear of being rejected because of the Bank's threats of reciprocity. The Japanese authorities have strict entry requirements for both the Tokyo Stock Exchange and its government debt market.

Both the Bank and the Stock Exchange have taken a hard line on allowing the Japanese into the British securities market because of the difficulty of entry into Tokyo. But the Bank is understood to have

held the view that its first criterion for entry into the new gilts market was competence. It had hoped that if a Japanese house had applied it would have put the Bank, and the exchange, in a stronger position to bargain with the Japanese authorities over relaxing their barriers to entry.

The Bank said yesterday that some £590 million of capital has been committed by the 31 firms. This compares with the £100 million of capital backing the present market, which is shared by seven gilt jobbing firms and dominated by two, Wedd Durlacher and Akroyd and Smithers, who have about 86 per cent.

Yesterday the City seemed to think that this number of firms and the amount of capital being committed looked healthy. Several forecasts had been pointing to potential capital of over £1 billion, which would certainly have led to a

bloodbath when dealing started next year.

The Bank is keeping the names of the applicants anonymous until June 17 in case any of the firms believe the competition for the £23 billion a year market looks too stiff, and want to withdraw.

Five indicated they will use up to £10 million, a dozen said between £10 million and £20 million and 10 indicated between £20 million and £30 million. Four houses, Wedd and Akroyd, said they want to have capital backing of £30 million and above. One has indicated £50 million capital.

Mr John Robertson, Wedd's senior partner, said the wide spread for both capital and close prices was an encouraging sign for the future shape of the market. Both Wedd and Akroyd aim to keep between 10 per cent and 15 per cent of the new market.

## Rising pound points to cheaper loans

By our City Editor

Base rate hopes are beginning to rise again because of sterling's strength. The pound closed yesterday at its highest level for over a year on the sterling index, the £136 threshold, which it has not seen since last September.

This brought new hope in the City that there could soon be a modest fall in bank base lending rates, as long as today's money supply figures are reasonably near City expectations.

These centre on a 0.5 per cent rise in sterling M3, though the range of projections is between 0.25 and 0.75 per cent. Money market rates in the City dropped by 3/16 per cent in hope.

The pound's strength against the dollar was not sustained, and it fell back to close at £1.2917, a gain of over half a cent, and not up to its best level in April.

The late fall was due to large selling orders by corporations, and the trend continued in New York where the pound sagged below 1.29.

However for most of the day speculation about a further fall

in US interest rates weakened the dollar against most currencies, including sterling, which also remained firm against Continental currencies, the German mark among them. The pound's average value on the Bank of England index rose 0.2 to 80.5 per cent of its 1975 value, after touching 80.7 per cent in the morning.

The Bank is having technical problems in the money markets with large shortages of funds in the banking system which are keeping very short-term interest rates high. But the key rates for deposits of three months' duration have dropped to 12 1/2 per cent putting downward pressure on base lending rates for the first time in recent weeks.

### Cash request

THIRTY British financial institutions are being asked to back a \$67 million bid by Rugin Group for Sweda International, the point-of-sale systems division of Litton Industries. The institutions are being asked to put up £25.5 million for a rights issue to fund the cash element on the deal.

## BAe sells 20 more Jetstream to US

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

British Aerospace chose the occasion of the Paris Airshow yesterday to announce another US order for its 18-seat Jetstream 31 aircraft, disclosing that Phoenix Airline Services is buying 20 planes at a cost of \$35 million (£65 million).

The contract is the largest yet for the Jetstream 31, and brings the total number of the planes sold by BAe to date to 87. Of these 86 have now been purchased by US operators.

Phoenix will use the aircraft through its Republic Express Airlines subsidiary, an commuter and feeder services in the Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi belt.

The group's president, Mr Mike Brady, said yesterday that the airline had opted for the Jetstream 31 because of the aircraft's reliability and high standards of passenger comfort, adding that the plane was "a proven money-maker". Ironically, the BAe announcement coincided with a warning by a senior trade official of a possible ban on US purchases of European manufactured aircraft.

Speaking at the Paris Air

Show, Mr Crawford Brubaker, deputy assistant secretary in the Department of Commerce, attacked the low level of US content in European planes recently bought by US airlines.

Identifying the 28 Airbus Industrie A310 and A320 planes recently ordered by PanAm at a cost of \$2 billion, Mr Brubaker said that the local content of these craft had been no more than 20 per cent of the value. This contrasted with the 28 per cent local content of the Airbus consortium's original A300 wide-bodied jet.

Mr Brubaker refused to specify what action might be implemented against European policies, confirmed yet another order for its wide-bodied jets, announcing that Korean Air is buying three aircraft with a value of \$200 million, and has taken out options on five further planes.

Airbus Industrie, which would be the most significant casualty of any protectionist policy, confirmed yet another order for its wide-bodied jets, announcing that Korean Air is buying three aircraft with a value of \$200 million, and has taken out options on five further planes.

## Merrill Lynch renews bid for EBC

By our City Staff

US brokers Merrill Lynch have re-emerged as candidates to buy European Banking Company, the consortium bank in which Midland Bank is a significant stake. This is an about turn compared with last month when Merrill was rejected outright because of opposition from the top management of EBC, an Anglo-Belgian firm which is valued at about £30 million by its consortium owners.

However Merrill's renewed bid is not regarded as front

runner among informed insiders, who see the chances of a successful takeover bid as higher. Amro is known to have a strong interest in buying EBC.

The competition to buy EBC has been simplified because the US insurance company Aetna Life has now gone lukewarm about the idea of buying it. Aetna, which has strong links with Midland through joint ownership of Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank, had been favourite to buy EBC as a basis for a London investment bank.

The reappearance of Merrill suggests that the four managing directors of EBC are now less opposed to a deal with the US firm. Originally they vetoed it because it was seen as a prelude to splitting up the bank within a much larger organisation. Bad presentation of the idea is now blamed for their fierce reaction. Midland has indicated that it will go against strongly expressed wishes of the top managers.

The Merrill link was backed by EBC's deputy chairman Mr Stanislas Yassukovich who resigned, after the plea was

refused to head up Merrill's London operations.

He said last night that he knew nothing of the Merrill move because "I have stayed out of it for obvious reasons". Midland Bank has agreed to take full control of EBC as a temporary measure before selling it on to a new owner. This is a complex of a complex unswerving of common shareholdings in EBC and the New York based European American Bank. Midland will swap its EAB holding for full control of EBC and take the proceeds of selling EBC in cash.

## Maxwell gets 56pc pay rise

By Geoffrey Gibbs

Mr Robert Maxwell, publisher of Mirror Group Newspapers, received a 56 per cent pay increase last year as chairman of the holding company Pergamon Press.

The Pergamon annual report published yesterday shows Mr Maxwell received a total of £175,000 for running the group whose operations embrace the Mirror newspaper titles, a controlling stake in the British Printing and Communications Corporation and extensive interests in specialist publishing and cable television.

Mr Maxwell, who received £120,000 from Pergamon in 1983, was not available to comment on the salary increase. But a spokesman for the Liechtenstein controlled group said: "We are a successful company and we pay our directors accordingly." Pergamon's profits rose almost £21 million to £54.45 million during 1984.

In his annual statement Mr Maxwell repeats his warning that "vital and far reaching changes" have to be made if

the Mirror group's London and Manchester based titles and the several thousands of well-paid jobs that go with them are to survive.

He also underlines his determination to move to full colour production in order to restore their profitability and meet the challenge presented by the new national tabloid planned by Mr Eddie Shah.

The Pergamon chief confirmed yesterday that the group's 61 per cent owned subsidiary BPCC has placed a £50 million order with the West Germany company MAN Roland for 20 web-offset colour presses lease-financed on the security of long term printing contracts with Mirror Group Newspapers. The first press will be delivered in August next year and the group plans to move to full colour production of the titles by the second half of 1987.

The annual report shows Pergamon's net assets jumped from £26 million to £215 million last year.

## Reynolds-Nabisco will share sales of \$19bn

From Mark Tran in Washington

The R. J. Reynolds tobacco group is to make its formal tender offer today for Nabisco in a \$4.9 billion deal that will make it the United States' largest consumer products company.

The move, which was approved by the boards of both companies at the weekend, would make the merger one of the largest in history outside the oil industry. Reynolds will offer to buy up to 51 per cent of Nabisco's shares at \$55 per share in cash.

The combined company would have sales of \$19 billion, making it second only to the Anglo-Dutch Unilever in the worldwide consumer products worldwide consumer products. Unilever has been mentioned, along with the Philip Morris tobacco company, as interested in taking over Nabisco, which makes Ritz

crackers and shredded wheat among the Huntley and Palmer biscuit company in Britain.

Nabisco is discouraging any friendly offers by granting Reynolds an option to buy its biscuit division for \$1.85 billion and another option to buy 10.6 million shares of its common stock at \$55 each.

Although Reynolds makes most of its money from tobacco sales from such brands as Camel and Winston — it has been diversifying into food and sales in this area. It owns Kentucky fried chicken, Canada Dry, Smirnoff vodka and Del Monte fruits and vegetables.

Since rumours of a merger circulated in Wall Street Nabisco's shares have risen handsomely. They have been hovering around the \$60 mark for \$60 at the beginning of last month.

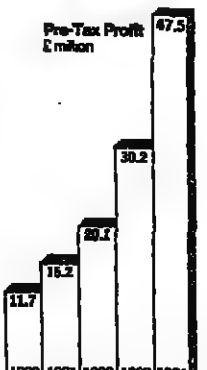


Robert Maxwell

# Laporte

Annual General Meeting 31st May 1985

- Profit up by 57% in 1984
- 25% increase in dividend and one-for-three scrip issue
- Good start to current year
- Growth continuing



"The year has started well and the Group performance so far is significantly higher than that of the corresponding period last year..."

R.M. Ringwald, CBE, Chairman.

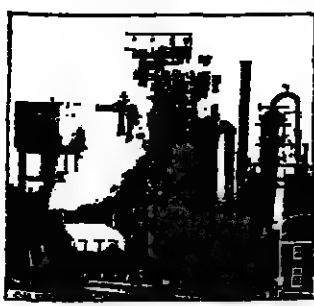


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At the height of the Cold War, Labour Party members including Woodrow Wyatt, John Freeman and Frank Chapple exposed centrally-directed ballot rigging in major unions. But, says JOHN TORODE, today's scandals are local problems

## Chasing the shadows of conspiracy



**WORKING BRIEF**

THERE IS, to the best of my knowledge, only one serious commentator who maintains that last year's general election was a centrally directed conspiracy. That man is Lord (Frank) Chapple and the thesis, as developed in his weekly column for the Daily Mail, is that the plot against the Tories was conceived and conducted by the "International Communist Conspiracy." Lord Chapple is, in the view of this column, just plain wrong, and I shall attempt to explain why such a plot is inherently unlikely these days.

It is impossible to demonstrate a negative, of course. So Lord Chapple will remain free to insist that the very failure of this column's efforts, and those of Fleet Street's finest over many months, to trace the centrally controlled masterplan, is but an indication of the shoddy nature of the shoddy Red Plotters. However Lord Chapple, the former general secretary of the Electrical Workers (EEPU) holds a robustly old fashioned view of the shape and thrust of extremism in the Labour movement. Not for him the fine distinction between Eurocommunism, Maoism and assorted varieties of

Trotskyism. Chapple's views were formed in the classic Stalinist era, and it shows. As he put it in a Democrat magazine profile more than two years ago, "Militant Tendency is a storm in a tea cup. To think that they or the other mobs are a menace to democracy is a joke. But, in the woodwork are other more skilled and diabolical people."

Chapple identified those devilish fellows. "Without any shadow of a doubt the Communist Party is the biggest threat to our society. It is an agent of a foreign power — an arm of the Soviet Foreign Office." The interviewer, hardly able to believe his ears, asked whether the union boss meant what he said literally. "Literally," Chapple replied with some emphasis. Collapse of stout Democrat.

In an effort to understand how Chapple got trapped in his 1950s time warp, it is worth turning to a book published 23 years ago by Andre Deutsch. All Those in Favour is the edited transcript of the High Court case which finally broke the conspiracy by the Communist Party to maintain its hold upon the ETU, by systematic and centrally controlled ballot rigging.

The preface is by John Freeman, editor of the New Statesman. Having paid tribute to Woodrow Wyatt, then a Labour MP, who worked with Chapple to expose the conspiracy, Freeman wrote: "Persons apart, I think it true to say that the New Statesman has played a special role, beyond that of other organs of the press. Ever since 1937 the New Statesman has consistently exposed the operations of the Communist clique and urged both the rank and file of the ETU and the TUC to take action to remove a scandal which, allowed to go unchecked, would bring grave discredit upon the whole trade union movement... The Communist conspiracy



Lord Chapple — still chasing reds under the beds

in the ETU had to be smashed because its crookedly and corruption were a denial of everything that socialism ought to stand for."

The book paints a picture of a monolithic (though, after Hungary, dwindling) Communist Party rule, the CP's old headquarters in King Street, in best democratic centralist style. The CP dominated the ETU "machine." It controlled the top jobs in the union and the majority of executive members. CP activists ran most branches. From top to bottom, CP members all rigged together, under order from King Street, and as directed by King Street.

It was only when leading ETU officials left the party in 1956 (and were driven from union office) that things fell apart. For the first time there was a tough and knowledgeable opposi-

tion within the union. With all the zeal of converts to democracy, Frank Chapple and the late Les Cannon worked to expose their former allies. The more they succeeded, the more blatant and overwhelming the corruption had to be in order to keep the conspirators in power at all.

Eventually High Court action demonstrated that elections had, for years, been fraudulently conducted by means of unlawful conspiracies to substitute, miscount, destroy or invalidate ballot papers. Note, incidentally, that the union used branch balloting, not, as current Communist propaganda suggests, postal ballots. The only postal element was that bundles of branch voting papers were supposedly posted to union head office.

In fact a senior official of the union drove round the

countrywide, posting packages of forged ballot papers marked up in favour of Communist candidates. The post marks showed that the substitute packages had been posted at the same times as the genuine packages from right wing branches. The genuine packages were destroyed and the forgeries fed into the head office system.

The Communist Party at first denied the charges against some of its leading lights. Eventually, when they were proved to the satisfaction of the High Court to have been riggers of elections, the CP threw them overboard, declaring that the bad boys had been acting without the knowledge or consent of the party.

An incident bonus of Woodrow Wyatt's cheerful new biography (Confessions of an Optimist, Collins £13.95) is his timely reminder of how widespread the plotting was. Systematic Communist conspiracies existed within most big unions. Take Wyatt's description of his part in foiling the takeover of the AEU (now AUEW). Again it was branch balloting which made widespread manipulation possible. It came to a head when Bill Carr, a senior moderate on the AEU executive was unexpectedly bounced out of office.

Eventually Carr and Wyatt demonstrated that, in Communist hands, branch balloting signatures had been forged on ballot papers and on the branch register. Moderates who had not known about the meeting, or had not bothered to attend, were marked out as voting the Communist ticket. One of the rigged votes had been eliminated, Carr was back in office.

Both the AEU and the ETU eventually turned to postal ballots, conducted under independent supervision, to ensure wider participation in elections and their honest conduct. The CP still campaigned for a return

to the good old-fashioned system. One wonders why.

Chapple would argue that the comrades are up to their same old tricks today. Certainly, there is a superficial similarity between the behaviour of the TGWU under pressure and the behaviour of the old guard at the ETU. Yet the comparison is deeply misleading.

First the Communist Party is split beyond repair. Discipline has broken down and the lads are at each other's throats. The CP can no longer fix elections to the board of its runaway "front" which controls the Morning Star. Could they really rig the TGWU ballot? Come off it, Frank.

Next there is the state of the union. The ban of Communists holding office in the TGWU has lifted some years ago. As a result, they have positions of all proportions to their party's popularity. But they do not control anything. It was total CP control of the ETU head office which made a central conspiracy possible.

Then there is the emergence of other assorted Marxist factions within the union; Militant, SWP activists, and quasi-revolutionary and ultra secretive sets of "moles" are playing their own games, usually in conflict with each other. There is no way that one extremist faction could indulge in centrally controlled rigging.

Finally, give the shambolic lack of leadership in the TGWU this past decade, it is hard to believe that the bureaucratic "machine" is up to influencing elections, properly or improperly. What is beyond all doubt is that the TGWU's electoral system is falling apart at the seams. That renders it vulnerable to accidental incompetence and to deliberate manipulation out in the sticks. It is further clear that — for whatever reason — most TGWU officials have no desire to change the delaying system fundamentally.

DAVID LANE on the export war with Italy's footwear counterfeiters

## Clarks puts the boot in

IT MAY seem an example of taking coals to Newcastle, but Britain actually succeeds in exporting shoes to Italy. Although volumes are low, between 300,000 and 350,000 pairs annually, selling any footwear to Italy, the world's biggest exporter, must be reckoned an achievement.

Italy sold 382 million pairs of leather shoes to the rest of the world in 1983, and in doing so earned 4,600 billion lire (about £1.9 billion). Imports from Britain alone bought 28 million pairs of leather shoes, paying Italian shoemakers 436 billion lire, an average price per pair of about £8.

Quality appears to be the characteristic which captures the Italians who buy British. The 321,000 pairs of British leather shoes which were bought for Italian feet were worth £1.9 billion to the country's export bill, a cost of about £12 a pair.

Clarks of Somerset led the way in challenging the Italians on their home ground, accounting for nearly half of British shoe exports to Italy. The famous classic desert boot, beige, brown or blue, is a winner in the Italian market.

That Clarks ranks as a quality product is underlined by the type of retailers who stock the shoes. Di Varesse in Milan's smart Corso Vittorio Emanuele, near the cathedral has half of its main display window dedicated to sports and holiday shoes. Union Jacks and Clarks desert boots, at £37 a pair, have pride of place.

The advertising commission by Clarks' sole importers and distributors, Expansion of Bologna, has played up the quality theme. The extensive campaign in the national press which finished in September last year used Italian personalities who wear the famous desert boots.

graph of Enzo Searrot read, "Le Clarks Desert Boots ai piedi, la Coppa del Mondo in mano." Each manager of Italy's world-beating national football team had Clarks desert boots on his feet and the World Cup in his hands.

But as scotch whisky companies, French bagmakers and Swiss watchmakers have learned, quality and success are open invitations to the opportunist rigger of Italy's counterfeiters. The feet of secondary school pupils throughout the country wear the evidence of the mass success of the Clarks' style.

Italy's black, and not so black, economy has been cashing in on the Clarks' style for many years. And some of the more shameless entrepreneurs are trying to profit from the name as well as the trademark. The feet of secondary school pupils throughout the country wear the evidence of the mass success of the Clarks' style.

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Ritz Expansion is well aware of the counterfeiting problem which eats into their sales of the genuine Clarks. The company says that the Veneto region, of which Verona is one of the provinces, is a major source of fake products. Tuscany and the thriving light industrial region of the Marches are also manufacturing areas for fake Clarks desert boots.

## EDUCATION GUARDIAN

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Further particulars available from: Dr J. H. M. Smith, Registrar, Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, 119 St. Pancras Road, London WC1N 3PF. Tel: 01-263 8151.

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#### COMMUNITY PROJECTS FOUNDATION

GRANVILLE ROAD PROJECT — READING

(AN ALTERNATIVE TO INSTITUTIONAL CARE)

TEAM MEMBER

WITH SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR EDUCATION

Salary £9,477 per annum

The Community Projects Foundation is a voluntary organisation which provides a range of services for young people in the Reading area. The Foundation is currently seeking a team member with special responsibility for education. The post holder will be responsible for the educational provision for young people in the Foundation's care. The post holder should have a degree in education or a related subject and should have experience in working with young people. The post holder should also have experience in working with the community. The post holder should be able to work independently and to be a team player. The post holder should be able to communicate effectively with young people and the community. The post holder should be able to work under pressure and to meet deadlines. The post holder should be able to work flexibly and to be available for out-of-hours work. The post holder should be able to work in a team and to be a team player. 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## Shipping fortunes that lie ashore

By Andrew Cornelius

The collapse of Reardon Smith Line, the Cardiff-based shipping group, after 80 years is no surprise to even the most casual observer of the shipping industry.

News that the company is to cease trading comes against a backdrop of world recession which has ravaged shipping. The combined debt of the industry is estimated at \$5 billion, which is more than all but the worst debtor countries in the world. In Britain the merchant fleet has halved in the past decade and 25,000 seamen have left the industry.

Yet despite the problems shipping shares have proved to be a remarkably good investment. Smart investors could have made a killing on shares in Reardon Smith if they had bought at the bottom of the market. Last year the shares plunged to 5p on fears that the company had suffered problems agreeing a £5 million refinancing package. Those fears proved unfounded until last week when Reardon shares were suspended at 13p pending the announcement that it was to cease trading.

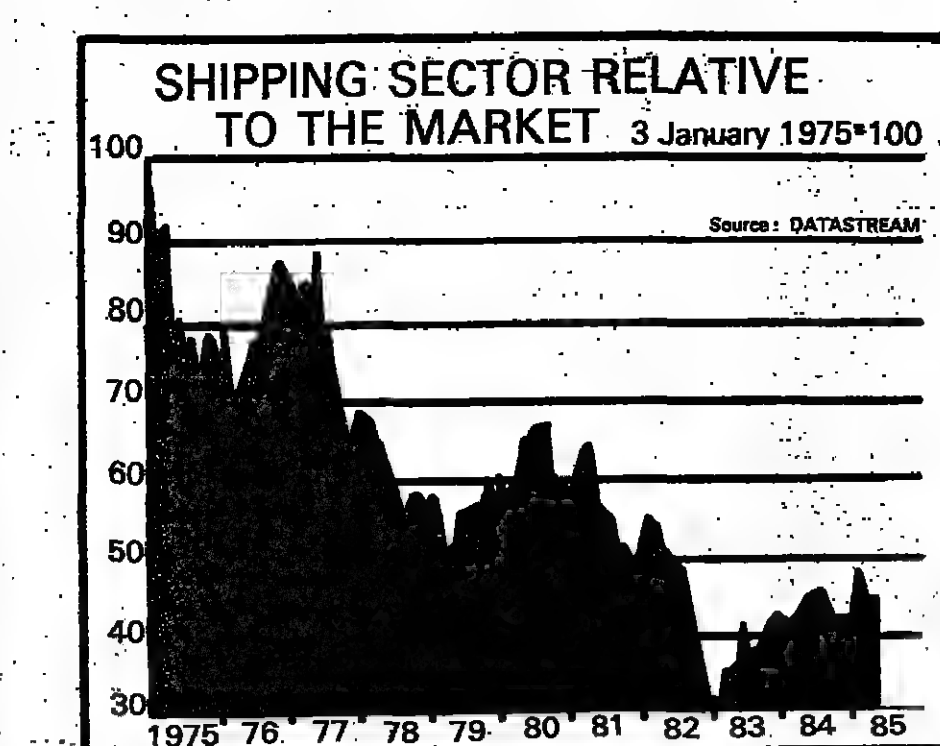
London — Overseas Freighters and Lyle Shipping have been two of the survivors against the odds. Both companies have been saved by refinancing deals in the past year and have proved profitable investments for those

stockmarket dealers who were prepared to buy the shares when the companies were seemingly down and out.

However the real gains have come from investing in the plants of the industry. There has been a dramatic turnaround in the fortunes of P&O, the shipping and construction group, which looked vulnerable under the care of a management steeped in the traditions of the shipping industry. A whirlwind period of activity has seen the group's shares rally in response to an unsuccessful takeover bid by Trafalgar House, the injection of a new management team led by Sir Jeffrey Sterling and a merger with Sterling Guarantee Trust.

These days P&O is rated with the likes of Hanson Trust and BTR. The new and more energetic management at P&O has also taken a predatory 8 per cent share stake in Ocean Transport Trading, helping buoy its shares.

The British and Common-



wealth success story has been even more spectacular, again largely because of factors outside the shipping markets. Here the secret of success has been a hugely profitable investment in Exco International, the financial services group which backed the Telerate electronic financial information system.

Analysts still fear for the future of companies like LOFS and Lyle, which are still de-

pendent on a hardening of shipping charter rates for their long term survival. Companies in the sector have yet to detect any sign of this happening except in very specialist areas, like cruises, offshore support and specialist bulk transport.

The future for the remain-

ing existing shipping businesses to capitalise on the growth areas and diversify into new activities. P&O and Trafalgar House, which owns Cunard, are leading the way in rationalising UK shipping businesses by re-arranging ways of bringing

## Money supply fears fail to subdue interest bulls

## THE MARKETS

Gilt-edged securities won the performance laurels in yesterday's stock markets. Demand from home and abroad hoisted prices by almost a point at the same time as the Government Bank sold about £500 million of tablets.

The Treasury had announced £600 million of tablets on Friday afternoon, in three tranches of £200 million each. One tranche of £200 million, the Exchequer 11 per cent 1990, was sold out in the opening seconds of the day. A short while later, the whole of the £200 million slice of newly created Treasury 111 per cent 2003/7 had also gone. And it was reckoned that the Government Broker had also found buyers for some £100 million of the Conversion 101 per cent 1999 that had only just moved on to his shelves.

So the Government's funding programme was proceeding apace, despite the general conviction that today's money supply figures for banking may well emerge still comfortably beyond the Chancellor's target range. Base rate optimism was the spur.

With sterling brushing £130 at one stage and ending not so far short of that level at the same time as US credit markets were thinking in terms of another cut before long in the Fed's discount rate, the money supply figures will have to be particularly horrible to cool the interest rate bulls who were in headlong charge once again yesterday.

Meanwhile, equities were not doing at all badly either. They had been initially overshadowed by the busy start in gilts.

But the session was not very old before demand was spreading from the well-favoured speculative issues into the areas of genuine investment support. Sentiment was clearly benefiting from the latest survey from the CBI, which has found that manufacturing industry's order books reached record levels in May.

This was buttressed by an encouraging forecast for world activity from the London Economist School. The spotlight, however, swung on to life assurance issues around midday, shortly before Mr Norman Fowler was due to present to the Commons his social security review.

Reviews are often ranged to 20p or more. Sun Life, for instance, was 23p up at the end of the day, though below its best of 27p. Speculative fever continued to burn most strongly in the stores sector. And Debenhams remained the favourite performer after House of Fraser had revealed it had built a "friendly" 5 per cent stake. The Debenhams price finished 5p higher at 39p.

On another part of the trading floor, Lanes also benefited from bid talks. Suggestions that US sources are considering an approach left the shares

7p higher at 308p. In paper and packaging, Reed continued to stand ahead in front of the interim results due on Wednesday.

They closed 26p stronger at 396p. Oils though overshadowed by oil price and production fears, showed British 11p firmer at 231p because of its covetous eye on the sale of the Government stake.

Among leaders, buyers concentrated on takeover favourites Distillers at 295p, up 6p, and Thorn EMI 15p higher at 479p. ICI was a dull spot at 78p, down 5p, but 3p to 6p rises were recorded against Associated Dairies, 160p, Beechams 388p, GKN, 227p and Tate and Lyle, 466p.

Builders were supported by the scent of cheaper borrowing, with C. H. Beazer up 14p to 390p. French Kier added 7p to 160p, excited by the recently acquired stake by Trafalgar House.

Consortium bid hopes lifted Meyer 6p to 147p. Fothergill Harvey hardened 6p to 163p on to his shelves.

HAS the magic of Tinkerbell worked? Advertising agency Lowe Howard's share price rose 17p to 278p on confirmation that the hot-shot firm had won the whole of the £8 million Lloyds Bank consumer and business advertising campaign after sharing it with McCann Erickson. Tim Bell, Tinkerbell's friend, was hired from Saatchi & Saatchi to win new business. Lloyds will not say how much of the £8 million Lowe Howard shared before but by dropping McCann it has added a multi-million weight to the Lowe Howard billings. There will be no change of the basic theme, however. The Black Horse and the slogan, "A thoroughbred among banks," will stay.

On further reaction to the chairman's cheerful remarks at last Friday's AGM, United Wire, which last week received an approach, was hoisted 12p more to 210p. Evered continued to benefit from expansion moves, up 7p to 285p.

Acquisition news supported Haima at 243p, up 10p, while Laird Group put on 3p to 195p after the annual meeting. Fanning hopes of a bid left United Scientific 12p lower at 211p. TT Group returned to favour at 282p, up 12p. Jaguar attracted demand at 274p, up 9p, in spite of sterling's strength. Bunt jumped 23p to 471p on summer will fall.

Stores had many firm spots on comment and takeover spec-

ulation. Among the best were Liberty at 625p, Owen Owen, 235p, Dixons, 717p, and Our Price, 540p, all between 20p and 75p firmer. Mail orders also benefited, with Empire at 123p and Freemans at 344p, both up 12p.

Others mentioned in the weekend press included Oceanic, 80p, Maynards, 310p, A. G. Stanley, 71p, Albert Martin, 70p.

De la Rue at 875p, up 25p, and Hanson, 238p, up 4p, were firm ahead of today's statements. US expansion moves continued to stimulate Penland at 101p, up 45p. Carlton Communications celebrated more-than-doubled profits with a 20p rise to 810p, but last week's warning of lower profits by its parent, Geers Cross at 83p, down 25p.

Main changes: Lucas 309p, up 7p; Reed 628p, up 28p; Debenhams 396p, up 6p; British 231p, up 11p; Sun Life 867p, up 23p; Body Shop 838p, up 83p; Thoma EMI 479p, up 15p; Geers Cross 83p, down 25p.

Turnover for Friday, May 31, was: bargains \$3,952; value £410.7 million.

Frankfurt: Shares closed broadly higher in moderately active trading, driving the Commerzbank index to its highest consecutive record high of 1355.0.

Paris: Prices were mixed with slight majority of declining issues at the end of a calm session. The market indicator was down 0.3 per cent and declines outpaced advances by 97 to 83 in the French Cote.

Tokyo: Prices plunged under the pressure of profit-taking. The Dow average of 225 selected issues shed 216.06 yen to close at 12,473.41.

Hong Kong: Prices picked up. The Hang Seng index rose 27.38 points to 1841.25.

The market is awaiting with more-than-usual interest the UK money supply figures, as they could be followed by another cut in bank base rates. With the pound nudging the \$1.30 level and another cut in the US federal discount rate on the cards, the stage is set for a cut in UK base rates.

FT Ordinary Share Index up 8.2 at 1010.7. FT-SE 100 index up 11.8 at 1324.8. Pound \$1.3017; DM 2.94; Fr 12.01. Gold: \$316. Account: June 3 to 14. FT All Share Index up 14.7 at 3550.9. Sterling index up 8.6 (1975=100). RPI 375.9 (April) up 6.9 per cent on year.

## COMPANY BRIEFING

## FKI Keeps on growing

FKI Industrials has expanded so rapidly from its parking-meter base that the rate of around three-quarters in turnover to £18.5 million last year and smaller advances in profit and earnings are of limited relevance.

In April, £7 million was raised by a rights issue and more acquisitions in the wake of the English Numbering Machines, Tully, Burndip and Mettler takeovers at rock-bottom prices are in the offing.

Pre-tax profit rose by more than half to £3.48 million from £2.26 million in the year to March 31. Police communications equipment supplied by Burndip, is the fastest-growing line now. Home office orders are worth several times the pre-acquisition figure of £1.5 million annually. The fully access control business and, more recently, Carver Electronics, a fractional horsepower motor manufacturer, fit in well. Overhead reductions, including relocation to the Halifax area, are the key to earning more worthwhile returns on established products.

Muirhead, the facsimile

## Kloof gold output soars to 70 tons a year

ROBIN Plumbridge, chairman of Goldfields of South Africa, is in London today to give details of the first major new goldmine in South Africa for nearly a decade. He will unveil news of a near doubling of output to 70 tons a year of the Kloof mine in the South West Rand.

Shares of GFSA (which has a 30 per cent stake in Kloof) and Kloof were suspended yesterday pending the announcement. Consolidated Goldfields, which has 45 per cent of GFSA's shares, saw its own shares rise by 12p to 589p on the news.

The extension of the Kloof mine will involve the development of an area of 1,389 hectares and the production

transmission equipment, supplied by within an area of being acquired before. Kloof moved to last year. Such an acquisition would render previous results even more academic, but the aim of earnings growth of over a quarter a year, set by the chairman, Mr Tony Garand, depends on fairly regular and well-judged purchases, the 4p rise to 46p in the share price does not ask too much.

Metamec cost £900,000, but its clocks produced sales of several times that figure. On the evidence of recent performance, the 4p rise to 46p in the share price does not ask too much.

of an additional 3.9 million tonnes of ore each year.

Kloof has more than 50 years of reserves of high quality. The average grade of the new development is 10 grammes per tonne, against the 15 grammes per tonne for existing reserves.

Mr Plumbridge is expected to outline details of the cost of developing the new mine, and the effect on existing shareholders at his briefing today.

Existing shareholders in Kloof will fund development of the new mine and other shares to the existing owners of the land where mining will take place. The southern area of the new development will come into production late in 1990.

total to 0.5p, from 0.425p, covered by earnings of 5p after dividend. So far, the year's growth has accelerated, though this is primarily due to the Burndip acquisition a year ago.

The forecast final dividend of 0.375p net a share takes the

## Stronger Airflow

Airflow Streamlines managed a small profit advance last year despite a fall in contribution from the motor division of the metal pressings and assemblies group.

On turnover up from £28.9 million to £26.7 million, profits grew from £620,000 to £624,000 in the year to February 28. The manufacturing division increased its profit from £336,000 to £363,000 thanks to an improvement in demand and performance in the second half of the year. This was achieved despite high preparation costs for a new production line which is to come into operation towards the end of the current year.

In body engineering a lot of effort went into a major programme which was later delayed by the customer for a long period. This "severely affected" the divisions' results for the year. A high level of output has been restored to meet the demands of an increasing number of customers.

At the motor division, profits dipped from £284,000 to £261,000 although sales were maintained. The board explains that market conditions were tough and margins depressed. The board expects sales in the division to continue at a high level this year with the support of new and improved models by Ford.

## Bunzl bid is still on

Apparently undeterred that the Brammer engineering group has secured an agreed bid with Energy Services and Electronics, Bunzl is pushing ahead with its bid for Brammer.

Mr James White, the managing director of Bunzl, repeats that he would not be interested in continuing his group's £119 million bid at Brammer. He says Brammer is trying to rush shareholders into voting in favour of "an unattractive acquisition".

He urges them not to complete any form of proxy until they have received Bunzl's formal offer document "which will be posted shortly." He adds that Brammer shareholders should not be misled by their chairman's claim that his group's bid "totally undervalues" the group.

Brammer argues that its £44 million bid for ESE would bring it an electronic equipment rental company to use as a springboard for expansion into Europe.

Edited by Tony May

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

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## Victory for environmentalists as inquiry is announced

# Younger calls in plans for Dounreay plant

By Jean Stead  
Scottish Correspondent

Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, announced yesterday that he is calling in the plan for a nuclear reprocessing plant at Dounreay, and a public inquiry will be held.

Mr Younger, whose announcement represents a victory for environmentalists, said he had taken his decision because the plan for the plant, to reprocess Europe's fast breeder reactors, raised issues of more than regional importance. The plan aroused fierce opposition from the north of Scotland, where it was announced on May 24 by Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary.

Orkney and Shetland are opposing the plan because of the damage they say it will cause to their fishing industry, and the hazards to shipping which they claim it will cause in the narrow waters of the Pentlands Firth which separates them from the mainland.

Mr Younger has effectively taken the matter out of the hands of the Highland Regional Council, which has been pressing for the expansion of Dounreay on grounds that it will provide much-needed jobs in the area.

The public inquiry will be held as soon as all the parties concerned have had time to collect evidence from experts and to prepare their cases. Yesterday Mr Younger said that he must reserve judgment on the merits of the plan until the inquiry had been held.

Mrs Winnie Ewing, Scottish National Party Euro MP for the Highlands and Islands, is holding a press conference in Aberdeen today to launch alternative plans for jobs in the Dounreay area.

Because she represents Dounreay worker and local residents — who mostly favour

plans for the new plant — as well as Orkney and Shetland, the SNP claim that she is in a unique position to represent the interests of all electors in the region. The SNP wants to found a University of the North near Dounreay, specialising in the oil industry and alternative energy.

Mr Jim Wallace, Liberal MP for Orkney and Shetland, led the demand for a public inquiry, and warned that if the Dounreay plan went ahead the "Sellafield experience" would be repeated, and the north of Scotland would become a European nuclear dump.

Mr Wallace, who is the Labour MP for Caithness and Sutherland, in whose constituency the reprocessing plant would be built, welcomed the plan. He said it would be a major step in the development of the industrial and scientific work on fast reactors, as well as contributing to the economy of the north of Scotland.

In 1983 it was announced that Britain planned to join a number of European countries in the fast reactor development, with the Dounreay nuclear reprocessing plant as the focal point.

At that time there was no hint that Dounreay might be used to reprocess waste from and to prepare these cases. Yesterday Mr Younger said that he must reserve judgment on the merits of the plan until the inquiry had been held.

The Ecology Party has written to Mr Walker asking not only that a public inquiry be held before money is committed to Dounreay, but for assurances that if the plant is built it will have no military use, and that it will be open to inspection by Euroatom and the International Atomic Energy Authority.

# Resentment over Fowler's 'mouse'

By Martin Walwright

Anger and resentment at many of the Social Security green paper's measures was unleashed yesterday by the feeling that Mr Fowler's heavy-handed and stridently brought forth a mouse.

The Child Poverty Action Group found the four volumes of the report which cost £26.50 from the Stationery Office, "threadbare." And Mr Nick Rainsford, of Sharn, the London housing and centre, commented: "It completely fails to live up to its prospectus as the most comprehensive review since Beveridge. It is manifestly nothing of the sort."

The proposal to phase out Serps was attacked by the general secretary of the TUC, Mr Norman Williams, who said that the unions would not allow such a move. He said that the TUC had acted as midwife to the scheme when it was introduced with all-party support

after almost two decades of discussions. Mr Keith Lister, of CPAG, said that the document concealed the losses which would follow for poor people, inevitably as an extra fund was going into the social security system.

Norman Fowler's radical package is just the same old story of benefit cuts and means tests for the poor to help for tax cuts and indiscriminate tax relief for the rich, leading to an increasingly divided society, she said.

Hopes of a radical improvement in child benefit had been dashed. The Government was likely to cut the real level of the benefit and simply tinker around with insufficient means.

Mr Rainsford said that the green paper was not hot and piecemeal, and proposed changes which had no apparent logic and were often contradictory. Direct clashes between the independent report on housing benefit and the

policies adopted by the Government — for example, the proposal that everyone should contribute 20 per cent of their rates — were examples of political meddling overriding common sense.

Mr Rainsford also pointed to the report's chronic absence of figures, while Mr Elizabeth Filkins, director of Nacab, the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux, said: "What is needed is some flesh on the bones of the Government's commitment."

She said the green paper unfairly discriminated against a number of groups, for example, young people and the long-term unemployed who receive less benefit than other groups.

The Government's claim to simplify the supplementary benefit system is unjustified, while Nacab believes that the proposed Social Fund is a step backwards, offering arbitrary and limited handouts.

Age Concern England, accused the Government of sacri-

ficing pensioners of the state of cost-cutting. The removal of Serps would be a disaster if the state pension was not raised to realistic levels to compensate, said Mrs David Hobson, the director.

Serps was the one opportunity for British pensioners to catch up with their counterparts in other countries. Age Concern does not want any review which would set back the government's abolition of Serps only to do little or nothing to raise the basic pension. It will become the cornerstone of income in retirement.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, called the review a "spiteful political act" designed to benefit the rich at the expense of the poor, while Mr John Edwards, of the General Municipal Union, said that the review would hit hardest the autumn strike

aid that there was no satisfaction in the way of replacing Serps with personal private pension provisions. It would be an administrative nightmare to try to enforce a legal requirement on millions of workers to make their own private pension.

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The Co-operative movement

## Closed circuit check awaits hooligans

Continued from page one

Mr Thatcher also offered help to the Belgian authorities in prosecuting British offenders at last week's Brussels game. This included police work to identify those responsible and smooth extradition arrangements.

To avoid any disincentive for the Belgian authorities in prosecuting and sentencing offenders, Mrs Thatcher said: "We intend to offer the Belgians the opportunity, in accordance with the Act of removal to prison in this country of anyone who may be given a prison sentence in Belgium."

The Labour leader, Mrs Neil Kinnock, told the Prime Minister that her measures were too narrow and did not match the scale of the crisis in British football. He called for an investigation of the causes of hooliganism and the reasons for "savagery in society."

Mrs Thatcher said there had been plenty of books on the subject. They had found no answers and they never would.

She rejected the description of football hooliganism as mindless violence. "My worry is that often it is calculated, minimal violence," she said. "It is a major factor and we must try to prevent it and punish it."

The Football Trust — which uses money from pools funds for improvement grants to clubs — said it was ready to provide £500,000 towards the cost of closed-circuit TV at another 30 Football League grounds. It was prepared, also, to help to set up membership card schemes. But the secretary, Mr Richard Faulkner, warned: "We are being asked to achieve miracles — with money that just isn't there at the moment."

The Government's proposals were immediately welcomed by the FA Secretary, Mr Ted Croker. He said he was pleased at the general feeling that hooliganism had to be tackled by the Government as well as the Football authorities — but expressed severe disappointment at MPs' support for a national identity card scheme.

He told reporters at Westminster after the government statement that the card was probably more wrong information about identity cards than any other subject in football. They would not stop the hooliganism, he said.

Fourth Division Stockport County last night began the first club to order a fan's identity card system for next season. A special card meeting at Edgeley Park unanimously agreed a proposal which has been under consideration for some time.

The British Boxing Board of Control has ordered that no alcohol shall be sold inside Queen's Park Rangers' football ground on Saturday night when Barry McGuigan of Ireland challenges Eusebio Pedreira of Panama for the world featherweight title.

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## Fowler faces Serps row

Continued from page one

benefit uprating later this year will fail to match the level of inflation, but yesterday that was left as a battle still to be fought.

The Cabinet believes that the package was well-judged. The test is now how effectively the Opposition parties — particularly Labour — can analyse the effects of the plans to reveal the way in which particular sections of the community will suffer in order to provide, as Mr Meacher claimed yesterday, eventual tax cuts for the better off.

One difficulty for the Government was revealed last night when Mr Tony Newton, the Social Security Minister, confirmed that widows without

children will lose more than £300 a year in benefit in a plan to switch from a weekly payment of £50.10 for 26 weeks to an annual lump sum of £1,300.

The cut is being proposed to offset the effect of plans to give widows with children an extra £35.80 a week for the first six months after bereavement, coupled with a proposal to end pensions for children widows between the ages of 40 and 44 for new claimants.

At a press conference Mr Fowler strongly defended his decision to refuse to release figures showing new levels of pensioners because he said it was important to get the overall structure right before announcing final figures for payments. He resented any suggestion that he might be dishonest in withholding figures.

## Visas halt Tamil flow

By John Carvel  
Political Correspondent

Visa arrangements announced on Wednesday had halted the flow of Tamils into Britain from Sri Lanka, the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, told MPs yesterday. On May 29, 244 had arrived at British airports, he said. Another 76 had arrived shortly after. But there had been no arrivals over the weekend or yesterday.

Mr Brittan said that 10 Tamils had been sent so far to European countries and one to India. The Sri Lankan government had promised that no Tamils sent to Sri Lanka would be harassed or persecuted.

Liberal MPs yesterday tabled a motion opposing the government's change of rules affecting the Tamils, a move which means that an early Commons debate on the issue will be forced.

Mr Brittan set out the conditions under which Tamils may be granted visas.

He said that students, visitors and others who qualified for admission "in the normal way" would be allowed visas.

But he added that applications from Tamils not sponsored under the rules would only be granted "if the individual can show that he is suffering severe hardship and the circumstances (including for example, such as this country) warrant the exercise of discretion in his favour."

Mr Brittan was told by Labour's immigration spokesman, Mr Alf Dubs, that his treatment of the Tamils marked a departure from tradition in that for the first time citizens of a Commonwealth country would require a visa to enter Britain. British tradition of offering haven and hospitality to those seeking asylum had also been breached.

Mr Brittan agreed that the visa measure was a departure. He pointed out, however, that other Commonwealth countries such as Australia, Bangladesh and Nigeria required visas from British citizens.

Mr Brittan's comments about the numbers deported so far came in response to a question from Mr Terry Dicks, Tory MP for Hillingdon, who said his constituents were concerned that any Tamil had been allowed in. When were the first going to be sent back?

He asked.

Several Indian organisations, including the Indian Workers' Association and the Overseas Indian Association, demonstrated outside the Home Office yesterday, calling on the Government to scrap the visa condition and halt arms sales and aid to Sri Lanka.

Mr Turgut Ozal, said Turkey would not offer an olive branch to Greece — if Mr Papandreu showed the same attitude against Turkey after his victory in the elections. He said that Turkey posed a big military threat to Greece, the Warsaw Pact.

New Democracy, roused by the constitutional controversy,

## Teachers ready to resume action against exempted authorities

By Andrew Mouncur,  
Education Staff

Areas which have been spared the worst of the schools dispute by gaining no-strike deals with the largest teaching unions could be brought back into the firing line.

The National Union of Teachers said yesterday that it was prepared to target local education authorities now exempted, unless they could show that they had pressed the case for an improved pay offer.

The NUT has withdrawn plans for selective strike action in 42 authorities so far in the 16-week dispute.

They have all agreed statements supporting the union's cause, acknowledging the need for an improved offer.

Local branches of the NUT have now been asked to check whether their authorities have followed up the statements with an effort to persuade the Government to make more money available.

Some are known to have written to Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, and to local MPs to make the case. But education authorities believed to have merely paid lip service to the union agreement could be restored to the hit list.

"Unless each local authority can furnish evidence of action, then they will be again considered for strike action in the future," said Mr Fred Jarvis, the general secretary of the NUT.

He stressed that the union's policy was to target the worst of the worst, and to pressure on local authorities, and every intention of increasing their strength, supplying a

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## Hong Kong future high on agenda

By Patrick Kealey,  
Diplomatic Correspondent

The prospects for Hong Kong after 1997, especially its future as a financial centre, will be high on the agenda when the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, calls on the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, today.

British concern on this point is underlined by the decision of the governor of the territory, Sir Edward Youde, to fly to London for this week's visit by the Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang.

Mr Zhao began his programme yesterday with talks with Mrs Thatcher, at 10 Downing Street, where the governor was presenting him.

The British government signed last week by Britain and China was yesterday augmented by two more, signed at a 15-minute ceremony yesterday at the start of Mr Zhao's formal talks with the Prime Minister.

The two leaders put their names to the Sino-British Economic Agreement, to run for the next five years, and the agreement on the peaceful use of Nuclear Energy.

The two pacts aim to provide the framework for a rapid increase in economic ties, joint progress and sharing of technology.

Mr Zhao will meet leading industrialists in London today, have lunch at the Mansion House, and leave for Scotland to inspect high technology industries.

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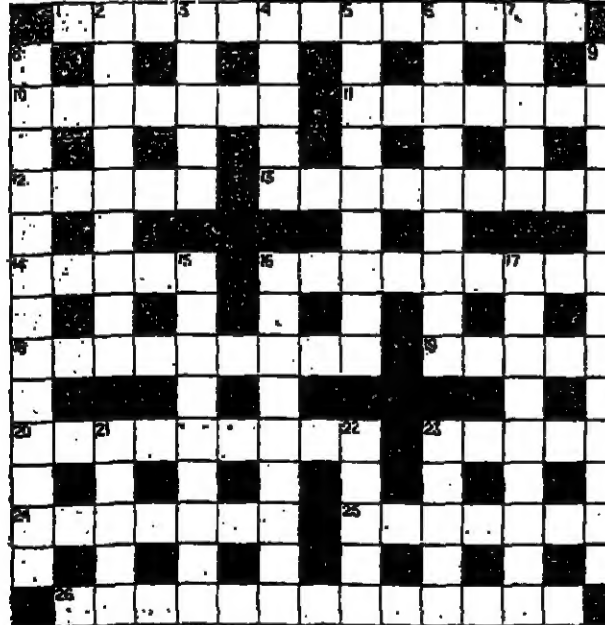
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## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,253

HENDRA



ACROSS

- 1 Members of SDP in hospital, ailing. Too much discipline. (4-3-6)
- 10 Hot-dog.
- 11 Like many onions — best before first of December, the French admitted.
- 12 Pair of spectacles, as any rate showing sex appeal.
- 13 Surt, hike around here. Settle. (8)
- 14 Establish a lead at Wimbledon.
- 15 Dominican pride, perhaps, cannot be reduced.
- 16 Tender girl of 47.
- 17 Captain's call for principles, say.
- 18 Impudence on faces of those within range.
- 19 Eastern princess has to live and stick with it.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 17,252

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2. Hot-dog.  
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11. Eastern princess has to live and stick with it.

Solution tomorrow

## THE WEATHER

### Warm and thundery

A THUNDERY trough over SW England will move N, while another trough of low pressure will move slowly over N Scotland.

London, SE, SW and SW England: Sunny periods, thundery rain developing later. Wind E, moderate. Max. 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

E and W Midlands and South Wales: Sunny periods, showers or thunderstorms, some heavy rain. Wind E, moderate. Max. 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

Wales, NW and NW England: Sunny periods, thundery rain developing later. Wind E, moderate. Max. 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

North Scotland, NE and NW Scotland: Sunny periods, thundery rain developing later. Wind E, moderate. Max. 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

SEA PASSAGES  
All passages: Slight

LONDON HEADLINES  
From 6 am Sunday to 6 am yesterday: Wind NW 12-15 mph. Rain 10-12 mm. Total rain: 10-12 mm. Rainfall: 10-12 mm.

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### AROUND THE WORLD

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	22	12	1-2	1015
Paris	21	11	1-2	1014
Brussels	20	10	1-2	1013
Amsterdam	19	9	1-2	1012
Frankfurt	18	8	1-2	1011
Berlin	17	7	1-2	1010
Cologne	16	6	1-2	1009
Düsseldorf	15	5	1-2	1008
Stuttgart	14	4	1-2	1007
Munich	13	3	1-2	1006
Vienna	12	2	1-2	1005
Budapest	11	1	1-2	1004
Warsaw	10	0	1-2	1003
Prague	9	0	1-2	1002